# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## BELEAGUERED PARIS

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### BELEAGUERED PARIS.

**Edmond About Sketches the Situation.**

In the *Soir* of August 20 M. About writes:—"On Tuesday morning I brought to Paris a specimen of the Provinces, or rather, I may say, a tattered and bloody rag of the invaded Provinces. The general mass of the public took a certain amount of interest in that spectacle. Delicate and fastidious minds found it somewhat strong, and I have been told that it is not well to speak the truth at all times. I replied, like General Trochu, by my motto, *Omnia vera dicenda*. To-day it is Paris that I wish to exhibit to the Provinces, such as it presents itself to me after a month's absence—Paris transformed by a flash of lightning, and profoundly disturbed in its sentiments, ideas and manners.

Paris takes no heed of the change which has occurred in itself; it is as the eye which sees not itself. I found it on Tuesday morning in a state of great anxiety, but firm and resolute in all its sadness. It had a presentiment of the great battle fought between Metz and Verdun; it could not rely upon a success which experience had shown to be difficult and costly, but it did not rely upon its own courage, and made energetic preparations for its own defense. I find it to-day modest and reserved in the moment of victory. It is not misled by any illusions; it does not attempt to persuade itself that all has been accomplished by a single stroke, and it wasted no time in decorating its houses with flags. It thanked and blessed the army *in petto* without desisting from its own work, ready to support and reinforce it at the first signal. Youths and men alike were exercising themselves in the use of arms. I met yesterday a member of the Institute, a house porter, and a gay liver of the Moulin Rouge, who had been together receiving a lesson in the management of the chassepot. Bodily exercises have revived in favor. The Paz Gymnasium is always crowded. A population which had only nerves to bestow forth to acquire muscle. The children who will be born next year will come into the world under better conditions than their seniors, and will become substantial men. Paris has made immense progress in politics; it no longer troubles itself with politics. The discussion of internal affairs is put off; all parties have signed an armistice in the presence of the enemy. The state of siege is accepted without discussion; the excellence of M. Duvernois is not disputed. Paris allows the Government to do anything so long as the Prussians are kept outside. Gambetta, fraternizing with the Comte de Palikao, gives a strong, strange, but accurate representation of the Parisian feeling. The provinces, and especially those which are invaded, have not come to this state of mind. They have two maledictions in their mouths—one directed against the Prussians and the other against the authors of the war. In making myself the echo of a discontent which political and philosophical Paris has thought fit to postpone, I have acted as a true provincial. There are names which Paris no longer mentions than if they dated from the twelfth century. Let us attend to the Prussians first. When the invasion had been repelled it will consult, it will make up its accounts, and will dispose of itself. Novel and admirable wisdom among us! If it could only continue it would simplify affairs and would greatly abridge the great crisis. Pleasures which formerly constituted the great business of life in Paris are so no longer. Drilling, working, meditating, there is no longer time or inclination for amusement. The capital of European good living, whither M. Haussmann attracted all the eaters, the drinkers, the dancers of the world, is within a few days assumed a Spartan aspect. The theatres are closed except four or five, which play to empty benches. Dress has become plainer and more subdued; a gay toilet would be as discordant as a false note. To complete the picture of this proud and happy metamorphosis, I will tell you that Paris, but lately too rich, has suddenly become poor. All those documents representing shares and stocks—the pieces of paper, blue, pink, or green, which M. Rouher pompously estimated *en bloc* at forty milliards—become reduced to their real worth. The bank note has undergone the logical depreciation entailed by a forced currency. Gold and silver are scarce, and each keeps by him the little that he may possess in case of possible contingencies. An entire population which hitherto had the foolish habit of living upon its capital, discounting the future, and making extravagant abuse of credit, has returned to habits of foresight, of saving, and of that worldly simplicity which constituted the strength of our forefathers, and which unhappily now constitutes that of our enemies. For twenty years we have been, or fancied we were too rich: luxuries had been forced upon the most modest tastes and fortunes; *parvenus* being permitted to set the fashion, it was almost discreditable not to spend 100,000 francs a year. War has restored the credit of poverty. We may now venture to walk, and we no longer fear to ask our friends to dine off beef and potatoes. When I think that only last winter, scarcely six months ago, the humblest *bourgeois* of Paris would have lost caste had he failed to offer his guests sham Chambertin and disguised Chateau Yquem with a pheasant stuffed with woolly balls, *vice la misere* if it makes us more wise at the same time that it makes us more manly. Paris is beginning to comprehend that it can dine sufficiently well without truffles, and that a woman may look as pretty in a 50-franc dress as in a gauzy wave which cost 90 louis. We shall emerge from this crisis better than we began it, and France will gain in elevation without any diminution of her surface."

### THE TEUTONIC ARMY.

**Equipment of the Prussian Forces—Its Superiority to the French.**

In everything the equipment of the Teutonic army now in the field, especially of the Prussian portion, is superior to that of the French. The moment I saw prisoners from Saarbruck, I was struck with the poverty-stricken look of the French "line," as compared with the German regulars. The components of the Prussian soldier's uniform are very simple, but full of taste and convenience. He can make a drinking cup out of his helmet, and can carve meat with its spike. He wears a bluish tunic with red collar, cuffs and lapels; a stout pair of dark colored trowsers; carries a thick, excellent blanket, a canteen, a cooking can and a well-planned knapsack in undressed calfskin. His fatigue cap is flat, bordered with red. He has an undress uniform of coarse flax cloth, and a pair of white pants. The pockets and folds of his clothing are so managed that he can carry in them numberless little things for camp use. When he bivouacs, he plants his gun against his bayonets, puts his side arms hanging on them, and caps them with his helmet. I have seen ten thousand of these helmets poised thus in a long plain, making one sheeny mass, with which the bright grass and the waving grain beyond mixed their colors, recklessly as does Millais. Field discipline is perfect too; a brigade lying in an open lot under the hot sun, is as gentlemanly as its individual members would be in the town. It is remarkably quiet, too; there is no swagger or bluster among the most brawny of the troops. A squadron of hussars, with its beautiful horses, richly trapped, is a magnificent sight. Each man sits erect as a statue, with one hand on the carbine laid upon his saddle-pommel, and one might fancy a review of Centaurs taking place. The officers, from force of habit, contracted in the ancient army when it was composed entirely of mercenaries, still bawl their orders to their men, instead of giving them in decent and dignified language. There is a greater variety of fancy uniforms in the Prussian than in any other army in Europe. The cavalry have the greatest wealth of dress, and a cavalry officer is a sight for gods and men. The "cuirassiers," rather a useless body, I fancy, are clad in a queer middle-age dress, quite full of splendor. The soldiers wear a metal helmet and breastplate, and gray tunic and trowsers, tastefully embroidered. All the cavalry is well mounted, and the artillery has abundance of good, active, and plenty of spare horses. The provision and baggage trains are so organized that they are always close to the marching column. The sutlers or "market tenders," as they call themselves, are all numbered by companies, and come up in a compact procession near the rear. There is always a number of women with each regiment as vivandieres, nurses, etc. Some of the young Prussian girls of noble family have not hesitated to put on the coarse dress of the hospital nurse.—*London Correspondent.*

### LIFE IN THE BARRACKS.

**The Ecole Militaire and Its New Uses—French Soldiers in Barrack—Interesting Scenes.**

An English major-general writes from Paris:—On entering the barrack-room of the Ecole Militaire I found it numbered to contain 108 men, but with only 75 beds, the amount of men in one company. Several of the soldiers were singing, others lying down reading. Round the room were arranged a series of iron bedsteads, each supplied with a straw palliasse, a wool pillow, blanket, pair of sheets, and a clean brown counterpane. During the day each alternate bedstead has two sets of the bedding, which gives a soft sofa, alternating with a hard, healthy one. Over the bed is a shelf for the soldier's kit, including a round tin soup pan, with cover; and also a row of pegs for his side arms and bags for his brushes.

At the bottom of the range of beds every here and there was a stand for arms numbered and ticketed. Opposite to the door, at the end of the room, hung a drum. On asking one of the men what was the French soldier's load for marching, I was instantly told that it was nominally sixty pounds, French, but, in reality, not so much. Musket and blanket from nine to ten, knapsack, full, from twenty to thirty, cooking utensils about four. "What does the knapsack contain?" "Oh, what we like; two or three pair of pantaloons; the necessary articles for monthly inspection are two pairs of shoes, one pair of drawers, a pair of pants, three shirts, two collars, two pairs of gloves, two of white gaiters, three handkerchiefs, and a night cap."

In the Canteen, which is open from daybreak till 9:30 at night, I found a decent dining-room for the non-commissioned officers, who live in barracks with the men. The officers, unlike the English system, do not live in barracks. In the corner, on a small counter, are arrayed glasses, bottles of wine, and spirits for sale. Every regiment of 1500 men is allowed four cantinieres, who must be married. Four washerwomen are allowed to live in barracks, but no soldier is allowed to marry otherwise. "What," said I, "are none of the men in these barracks for ten thousand soldiers married?" "Not one. The drum-major, the master-at-arms, and the head cook may marry, but no one else. In each regiment of 1500 about fifteen boys from 2 to 18 are kept as children of the regiment, and draw soldiers' rations.

At eighteen they may either enlist or depart, but no girls are admitted into barracks. In the kitchen I found one hot plate, fourteen by three and a half, containing eight *marmites*, or coppers, two by one and a half feet, each of which I was astonished to hear cooked for a company of seventy-five to ninety men. Round the room was a dresser and shelf. On the dresser were lying in heaps bread for soup cut in slices and basins of white beans; on the ground tubs of cabbages with a few potatoes. The meals are prepared by two soldiers detailed from each company and changed every day, and the French army is thus composed not only of soldiers but of cooks. The ration is a three-pound loaf for two days, half a pound of meat per day, half a pound of loaf bread for soup, one to two sous worth of vegetables, and the soup in which the meat is boiled. "How much wine?" I asked. "The pump!" was the answer; "but in winter we get one glass a day." "Any allowances?" I asked. "Oh, yes: in the province one sou a day; in Paris two sous to amuse himself." The fencing-room, the prison, and the police detention-room completed my inspection. The barracks of the Ecole Militaire are capable of containing 10,000 men, though at the moment there were but 5,500. The barrack squares were magnificent, 690 feet long. In one of them were several young soldiers listening to the beautiful music of the band. A cavalry stable I visited was 245 yards long, full of horses, separated from each other by balls a little higher than their hocks, and from which hung a matting of straw. The horses stood on clean litter, and the ventilation was perfect. Over each rack was affixed the name and number of the animal, and the name of its rider.

The horses are fed at six in the morning, at eleven, and at eight. In a large yard was a bath sixty yards long, in which the soldiers swam their horses, holding them by the halter. In hot weather this is is done early in the morning. Lame horses are benefited by standing up to their chests for hours in this bath. As I passed I heard a chorus of fine voices. "Oh, it's nothing," said my guide; "it's the boys in prison singing." In one of the squares was a circular *manege* for exercising. In a yard I found a number of Hussars leaning over stone cisterns, doing their own washing. "What do you pay for washing?" I asked. "If a handkerchief is tied to its shirt, it is allowed as a point of honor to pass as its fault, and no charge is made; but few of us possess handkerchiefs. Otherwise, two sous (cents) for each shirt; two sous for drawers; one sou for gloves." A cafe, handsomely furnished with pier glasses and marble-topped tables, is inside the barrack, and attached to it is a small shop, with tobacco, brushes, and the soldiers' simple wants.

The gymnasium of the Ecole Militaire is a large open court, with poles and beams and ropes for gymnastic exercise. One set were working their way along under a beam by unhooking ropes from one ring to another. Others were climbing a perpendicular wall by sticking their fingers and toes into the cracks and crevices between the bricks. Some were vaulting over a wooden horse or turning somersaults. One raised his foot to a pole six feet from the ground, and then, without using his hand, stood on it. They also practised the vaulting leap and somersault of the circus over eight, ten, twelve backs in a stooping posture. The soldiers under 20 are required to attend gymnasium drill twice a week.

### "MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE."

**Paris Resolved To Do or Die—The Gay City Sobered.**

A Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes:—

A city in a state of siege and a besieged city are not synonymous terms. Paris is the former as I write, Strasbourg the latter. Any place can be put in the former condition by its friends, in the latter only by its enemies. On occasion of internal disturbances, the state of siege can be proclaimed, the meaning of which reduces itself to this, that the legislative, executive, and judicial power are concentrated in one man, the military governor, whose will is despotic, and who is answerable with his head for the public safety. If he judge it necessary to the public safety to coin money out of old iron and force its currency, he can do so, and nobody has the right to complain. But if he fail in his task of defending the city properly, he forfeits his life. Under the state of siege the public safety is the supreme law—*salus populi suprema lex*. That is how we are situated in Paris at present, and provided the city be not eventually besieged, the position is not so terrible, or General Trochu, the Military Governor, is not a

RAW-HEAD-AND-BLOODY-BONES,

but a very courteous Christian gentleman, and far more urbane and accessible to reason than most commissaries of police. Gold is scarce, but provisions, except potatoes, are not; indeed, the most serious alteration in market prices to be noted since the Prussians have invaded French soil is a rise of two sous in the livre (about one penny in the pound) in sugar. And if the enemy does come, an accident I do not by any means anticipate, we are prepared for him. We have enough flour in stock to make bread for the whole population of Paris during forty days. And after that? Why, if the enemy be outside the walls still, the bootmaker's windows appear to be pretty abundantly furnished. But the population of Paris would very sensibly diminish of its own accord in case the city were invested. Already some of our prudent *bourgeois* have sent away their families, such of the foreign and mere fashionable colony as remain would depart. Lais, who flaunts a tri-colored cockade over her powdered face by gaslight, would seek fresh pastures; and besides, the moment Bogy, in the shape of three Uhlans, is signalled within three days' march of us, General Trochu is empowered by his office to free the city from *bouches inutiles*, said useless mouths being those on the faces of age and childhood and womankind, and such as are not competent to defend the walls. Let me photograph you one night aspect on

THAT SPLENDID LINE OF PROMENADE

between the pillared Madeleine and the angle in front of the Theatre of the Gymnase. The broad pavement is black with crowds moving slowly to and fro. The inhabitants of Paris are essentially an open-air people; they flock to their favorite Boulevards as ever in this hour of trial, only there is a strange reserve in their manner. The crowds are silent and the dress sombre. Nobody indulges in noisy talk; in fact, the only loud cry to be heard is from the news peddler at her kiosk, who cries "*Demandez le Soir, Messieurs,*" as she folds the yet moistened sheets of a late edition of the latest published paper. It is more by habit than necessity she sings out her ware, for there is a rush for the damp impressions, and groups throbbing with eager curiosity can be seen spelling the news by the glimmer of the street lamp.

A STREAM OF PEOPLE

turns into a *porte cochere*, in front of which a trophy of flags is displayed. The inscription over the entrance tells me that the pian of the theatre of war in relief can be seen there for a franc, and that half the proceeds are handed over to the wounded. The wounded, that is the great care. The little Italian minstrels that crowd around the *cafes* like a swarm of flies around a sugar hogshead are not in luck. No use in trying to beg now under the pretext of practising the fiddle. They are not paid even to go away. The pennies are saved for the wounded. And here comes a National Guardsman, with a white band marked with a red cross on his arm, and a *tirelire* in his hands; he is followed by his sons, two handsome boys, in the uniform of the *lycees*. They, too, have their little badges and their little boxes. *Four les blesses*, "For the wounded, if you please," he pleads, as he rattles his *tirelire* and the coppers pour in. The war is the universal preoccupation. I sit down on the terrace of one of the great cafes. "Do you know that Auber has joined the National Guard?" says the sitter at one table. "Auber? why he's a century old." Two young men behind me rise and express their intention to go to the Ministry of the interior in search of news. A round-bodied *bonvivant* next me, who scrutinizes with the glance of a connoisseur the sparkling liquor in a taper glass, remarks that he knows the news—there is none. "And no news, you know, monsieur (turning to me), is good news." But there is a *quidnunc* who is better posted than he. "Prince Albert of Prussia is dead, killed in the last action—it was he who was married to Teresa Elisler, the dancer." "*Sapristi!* Fanny's sister; but talking of dancers, you will be glad to hear that Taglioni's son—he's an officer in the zouaves—was not killed at Woerth, as it was reported; his mother has heard he is alive but a prisoner in Berlin."

### THE FRENCH MISTAKES.

**Napoleon's Management of the National Resources.**

The current number of the *Army and Navy Journal* has the following article:—

According to the latest intelligence, the French army was in retreat from the frontier on the 4th of August, just at that fortuitous moment when the German columns formed on the Rhine were approaching France. In France 326,000 men reach the age of 20 every year, and by law 160,000 of them must serve for five years in the standing army, and the remainder in the Reserve and the Garde Mobile. The army thus counts up in round numbers 420,000 men, with 200,000 Reserve and 380,000 Garde Mobile. With all this great force at hand, and after every opportunity for preparation, France withdrew upon her own interior lines the army she had thrown forward for the attack upon an enemy against whom she had eagerly sought occasion for war. She retreated without firing a shot!

The truth is, France has been completely betrayed by the Empire. Compelled by his insecure tenure upon power to purchase the support of the statesmen who managed the civil and the generals who directed the military affairs of the nation, the Emperor has favored fraud in every branch of the service. Receiving a larger civil list than any other monarch in Europe, amounting to 37,000,000 francs in money, and the free possession of palaces, parks, and gardens, his entire income is put at 42,000,000 francs, or $8,000,000 in gold. But this was far from enough. The crowds that swarm the streets of Paris, forming a republic out of a despotism, tell of the fraud by which he has taken enormous sums from the army fund, amounting, it is said, to a farther total of 50,000,000 francs. The commutation money paid in by rich conscripts has been taken, and the old soldiers who should be found in the ranks as substitutes are not there. Pay is drawn for regiments at their maximum strength, which lack one-third of it. Forage, subsistence, munitions, all have been paid for, but not bought. In spite of the enormous cost of the armament of the country, General Trochu was obliged to tell a crowd of new-made republicans that there were no arms for them.

But this direct larceny was by no means all. The fraud was carried still farther, and "fat contracts" have been more common in France than in any other country in the world. The truth is, the personal government was conducted by a set of bold but very needy adventurers; and if the misfortunes of the ringleader are of a kind to silence the voice of accusation, the infinitely greater misfortunes of the people he has misled are such as to rouse it again.

Under the Empire the people of France have been denied every means by which nations prepare for success in war. Assemblage in volunteer organizations, even the most private ownership of arms, has been forbidden. It has been next to impossible for a citizen to obtain possession of a breech-loader or other modern gun. Home manufacturers found it very difficult to procure the privilege of making any species of improved arm; and, when obtained, the grant enthalled upon them the liability to sudden visits of inspection from the police, to constant surveillance and suspicion. Foreign makers were denied the right of selling their arms in France; or, when that favor had by any means been obtained, they could not sell the cartridges necessary to their use. Even arms that were desired merely as objects of exhibition were denied admission into the country.

But it is not in the matter of arms alone that the French people have been unwisely restrained. Their martial spirit has been not suffered to die out only, but directly strangled. The popular clamors of a people, the vain-glorious spirit of a nation which thinks it can overcome every antagonist—this is not a preparation for war; but this is all the French possessed. Forbidden to make (except especially for exportation), to sell, to buy, or to possess arms of precision, cartridges, and powder of good quality, they could no longer practise in the chase and in competitive trials for the more serious business of war. Shooting matches are still held. But of what kind? Instead of targets at 500 and 1000 yards, theirs are placed at a distance of 150 metres, for this is the range of that remarkable assemblage of antiquated arms which the Paris *Liberte* describes as "those arms rejected everywhere else, those old carbines of the middle ages, with complicated sights and double trigger, of an enormous weight and a form that recalls that of a clarionet. One still sees there those fantastic so-called 'arms of warfare,' with systems of charging so complicated that their use would be impossible elsewhere. One and all have a passable precision at 150 metres; it is all that one can demand of them, but at 300 metres they would miss a barrack."

The military spirit of France is to-day manifested in the unsurpassed bravery with which Strasburg, Toul, and Montmedy hold out; by the valor of her troops in the field; by the longing of her people to strike a blow for her preservation. But as the former have been neutralized by the frauds in supplies, so the latter have been made useless by the clog put upon every effort to form themselves into good material for armies. The history of French volunteers is an instructive one. The dread of their monarchs, the trust of the people, they have been alternately called out and disbanded for fifty years. Their last manifestation was in 1867, when the success of Prussia at Sadowa alarmed the nation, and with true instinct the people rushed into the ranks for drill and practice. The movement was too popular and too general to be forbidden. A review was had in the court of the Tuileries; there were decorations from the Emperor and applause from the people. But the next morning an order appeared placing the volunteers in the Garde Mobile, subject to calls to active service. That killed the movement.

Thus repressed on every hand, the French find themselves with a great enemy before them and none but shivered weapons in their grasp. No wonder the Government that has made France impotent even for self-defence goes out like a candle in the storm that sweeps over the country. Wild promises to hurl back the enemy comfort the people for the moment; but when their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their fallen Emperor, will grow only more and more indignant at the ruin his treasonable government has produced.

—A man named Young, who is one hundred and two years old, gave a banquet to his relatives a few days since at Honeoye village, in New York. He was surrounded by four generations, and was the happiest person present. The Fourth of July has been celebrated by him for many years in a right royal manner at the village hotel, where he repeats his oft-told tale of the Revolutionary war to the admiration of a few select friends. He has lived upon his own farm for seventy-two years.

—The sheriff of Madison county, Ohio, while attempting to arrest a horse thief, a few days ago, was shot through the right ear. In the confusion which followed the thief thought to escape, but he was secured with the help of citizens and marched to prison.

## SECOND EDITION

## WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

### Prussians in the Paris Suburbs.

### Reported French Successes.

### The Enemy Twice Repulsed.

### 10,000 Hors de Combat.

### Russia Demands an Armistice

### Rumors of U. S. Intervention.

### LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Reported Repulse of the Prussians at Toul and Montmedy.**

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Ministry has just made public the following important intelligence:—

The Prussians attacked Toul on Saturday at 5 o'clock in the morning, and persisted until 9 in the evening. They were, however, constantly repulsed, and many of their batteries dismounted.

More than ten thousand Prussians were placed *hors de combat*.

Verdun continues to hold out against the enemy.

At Montmedy, on Thursday, the garrison splendidly repulsed the Prussian attack.

**Where They Are Now.**

The Prussians have surrounded Meaux, they have arrived in force at Crecy, and are approaching Noisy-le-Grand.

[NOTE.—The places mentioned here are all small villages, suburbs of Paris, to the east and northeast. Meaux is 25 miles from Paris; Crecy about the same distance, and Noisy-le-Grand only nine miles.]

**Russia and the United States for Peace.**

Paris is cheered this morning by a rumor that Russia is insisting on an armistice. Also, that the United States has interposed and sent three decided despatches to Berlin. It is said that the Prussian advance has been stopped in consequence.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Sept. 12—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 12—1·30 P. M.—Turpentine dull at 28s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—1·30 P. M.—Red Western Wheat 8s. 2d@8s. 3d.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Fire in Pomeroy, Ohio.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—A fire broke out in Hopkins' stables, in Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday night, and extending across Mechanics, street consumed a square of buildings. The loss is estimated at $15,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

**The Fort Wayne, Muncy, and Cincinnati Railroad**

commenced running regular through trains from Fort Wayne to Cincinnati to-day.

**Powder Explosion and Loss of Life.**

By the accidental explosion of three kegs of powder, on Friday, the storehouse of Lewis McDonald, at Sulphur Springs, Perry county, was completely destroyed, and Mr. McDonald, George Gaves, a young man named Priest, and a son of Mr. McDonald, four years old, were killed. George W. Gordon was also dangerously hurt. Loss in property, $6000.

### *FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.*

**The California State Fair.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The State fair opens to-morrow, and promises to be a success. General Sherman has accepted an invitation to be present on Wednesday.

**Billiards.**

Joseph W. Little, the holder of the silver cue, has accepted a challenge from John B. McCleary to play a game of billiards for the silver cue and the championship of the Pacific coast.

The receipts of the

**German Sanitary Festival**

for three nights have been $20,000.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Yellow Fever in New Orleans.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Congressman Sheldon, of Louisiana, arrived here to-day, having left New Orleans on the 8th instant. He contradicts the yellow fever statements concerning that city, saying a few sporadic cases only existed, and that the last reported case was two weeks ago, there having previously been not more than five or six.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Destructive Fire on Staten Island.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A fire occurred at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, early this morning, destroying sixteen buildings, among which were the hotel of Harry Newport and the Staten Island House railroad stables. The loss will be very heavy, but it is impossible to give an estimate now.

**New York Stock and Money Market.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Stocks very dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96⅝; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 96⅜; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Illinois Central, 135¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

—A desperate outlaw, who has long been a terror in Los Angeles county, Cal., was recently shot six times through the heart, by Deputy Sheriffs, sent out to take him alive. He was in the act of drawing his revolver upon them when they fired.

### SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

**Careless Handling of Firearms—Another Warning—A Young Man Instantly Kills his Brother.**

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening says:—

A shocking accident from the careless use of firearms occurred yesterday at the house of John Lee, at the intersection of Frederick and High streets, by which one of his sons, Theodore, was killed by another named Francis.

From the testimony of the father of the deceased, John Lee, and his son and daughter; Dr. J. F. Hartigan, who made a postmortem examination; and others, the following facts were elicited:—The two brothers, Frank and Theodore, were always on good terms; in fact, such kind feelings existed between them, that Frank, who was living with Dr. Riley as carriage-driver, used to come up whenever he could slip off to keep company with his now dead brother. Yesterday evening he came up to the room in which Theodore slept.

On a hook by the chimney there hung an old musket, which when he (Frank) came in used always to take down and toss around in a playful manner. It appears, though, that since Frank's last visit Theodore had loaded the gun, a fact of which the former was unconscious. While he then was as usual handling the weapon yesterday evening, about half-past 5 o'clock, his brother Theodore went out, and as he returned within the door Frank playfully pointed the gun at him, within about four feet of his breast, saying in a jocose way, "Look out!" and pulling the trigger the gun went off, discharging the whole load into the right breast of his brother, who immediately fell across the sill of the door. Frank immediately fell on his knees, and, leaning over him, asked him if he was hurt much; to which he replied, "Oh! I am gone." He then asked him, "Don't you know I didn't do it on purpose?" In reply to which the wounded man gasped something unintelligible, and expired. Both brothers bore excellent characters.

So close was the weapon to his body when fired that the face and breast of the deceased were completely blackened with powder, and a portion of the right lung and heart blown away. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death from a wound in the right breast, caused by a musket accidentally fired by his brother, Francis Lee."

### THE FRENCH SUCCESSION.

**Napoleon Himself Favors a Republic.**

We reproduce the terms of a conversation which took place in 1867, at the time of the Exhibition, between the Emperor of the French and the head of a United States family with whom Louis Napoleon has remained, ever since his residence in America, on terms of affectionate intimacy.

Fears had been entertained that the Prince Imperial's life was in danger, and the Emperor, who adores his son, was still haunted by the phantoms of the child's malady. "If I had the misfortune," said his Majesty, "to lose him, and if I had been convinced of the impossibility of having another direct heir, I should certainly have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given France the privileges, liberties, and institutions of a republic; I should have decided to become the first citizen of my country, after having restored to it all that the necessities of policy have compelled me to deprive it of for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible, after me, any other form of government than the republican, the only one which, wisely understood and applied by an energetic power, suits the temperament of the French people. But that dream must be renounced, as a father has no right to destroy his son's prospects. I shall endeavor to find the means of reconciling two principles which seem incompatible—the empire and liberty. My heirs will reign and France will only lose a distinctive epithet, the name of a republic."

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Sept. 12, 1870.

The city money market to-day shows no material change of feature since Saturday. There is somewhat less activity in loans, and with an increasing supply of funds, especially at the banks, there are unmistakable symptoms of an easier working of the market. We notice by our exchanges that in most of the great money centres of the West and Northwest currency is growing scarce and advancing in rates, which tallies exactly with the improvement noticed in this and other cities of the Eastern seaboard. The rates to-day are 5@6 per cent. on call, and 6@8 per cent on prime paper.

Gold is quiet and steady, but a fraction lower. Sales ranged, up to noon, between 113¾ and 113⅞, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are very strong in response to an active demand and an advance in London. Our quotations show an improvement in all the list.

Stocks continue quiet, but prices are steady. Sales of State 6s, third series, at 111. City 6s were taken at 101⅜ for the new, and at 101¾ for the old bonds.

Reading sold to a limited extent at 48¼, b. o., and Pennsylvania at 59½. 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38, b. o., for Catawissa preferred.

Among the miscellaneous shares the only sale was Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad stock at 20.

Oil stock was inquired after, but no sales were made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $400 City 6s, New | 101¾ | $4300 Pa 6s 3 se | 111 |
| $2000 C & Am 6s, 83 | 93 | 4 sh Penna R | 59⅛ |
| $1000 Pa & N Y C 7s | 91⅞ | 34 do | 59 |
| $2000 City 6s, Old | 85.101¾ | 42 do | 59⅛ |
| $500 do | 101¾ | 30 do | b5. 59⅛ |
| $10000 Sun & E 7s | 103 | 11 do | 59 |
| $1000 do. | 103 | 200 sh Read | 1s b30. 48¾ |
| $1000 do. | 103 | 700 Union Canal | ⅜ |
| $2000 W & Franklin 1st mt bds. | 84 | 25 sh Cent Trans | b5 51¾ |

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 114¾ | 11·30 A. M. | 114¾ |
| 10·10 " | 114⅝ | 11·44 " | 114¾ |
| 10·17 " | 114¾ | 11·56 " | 114¾ |
| 10·60 " | 114⅝ | 12·10 P. M. | 114¾ |
| 11·00 " | 114⅝ | | |

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 12.—There was a good demand to-day for the better descriptions of choice cattle, and prices were high, but the supply being light, transactions were somewhat restricted, while common were in abundant supply, and extremely slow of sale. We noticed in the pens of J. J. Martin & Co. some of the finest Texas cattle ever offered for sale in this market. They attracted considerable attention and brought very full prices. The receipts were large in the aggregate, reaching fully 2570 head. We quote choice at 9@10c., and fair to good at 7½@8½c., and common at 5@6c. ₱ pound, gross. The following sales have been reported:—

*Head.*
145 Owen Smith, Western, 7@9¼.
30 W. Toole, do., 6@7.
40 Dennis Smyth, do., 6½@8¾.
75 A. Christy, do., 7@8½.
68 James Christy, do., 7½@8¾.
57 Dengler & McCleese, do., 6@8.
75 P. McFillen, do, 6½@8¾.
100 P. Hathaway, do, 7@8¼.
93 James S. Kirk, do., 7@8½.
50 B. F. McFillen, do., 7@9.
200 James McFillen, do., 7@9¼.
95 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@9¼.
215 Ulman & Bachman, do., 7½@10.
500 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@9.
135 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9¼.
125 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@8¼.
110 H. Chain, do., 6@8.
163 Joseph Chain, do., 6@8.
190 J. & L. Frank, do., 6½@8.
90 Gus. Schamberg, do., 6½@8.
59 Hope & Co., do., 6@8¼.
42 H. Frank, do., 6½@8½.
38 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6½@8¼.
57 James Clemsen, Western, 6½@7.
40 A. Kimble, Chester co., 7½@8½.
30 L. Horne, Virginia, 5½@6½.
150 John McArdle, Western, 6@9.
175 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
66 E. & L. Chandler, do., 5@8¼.
50 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6½@7½.
78 Blum & Co., do, 6@7½.
32 Blumenthal, do., 5@6½.
33 S. Frank, do., 7@8.
40 Sol. Levi, do., 7@7½.
90 James Ahl, do., 5@6.
41 Charles Walker, do., 5@7.

Cows and Calves were in good request, but at lower figures. Sales of 150 head at $35@75.

For Sheep there was again a lively demand and prices advanced. Sales of 15,000 head at 5@6½c.

Hogs were much wanted and holders succeeded in realizing an advance. Sales of 2500 head at $12@14·75, the latter for corned.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 12.—The Flour market continues quiet, with no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $4·75@5·50; extras, $5·62½@ Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·75@7·25; Ohio do., do., at $6·37@@7, and fancy brands at $7·50@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat subsided, but prices are well maintained. Sales of 7000@8000 bushels Indiana and Ohio red, part at $1·32@1·35, and part on private terms, and 400 bushels Western white at $1·43. Rye may be quoted at 85c. for Western; 3300 bushels sold on private terms. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 95@96c.; Western do., at 92@93c.; 2500 bushels to arrive on recent terms, and 1200 bushels Western nigh mixed at 90c. Oats are firmer. Sales of 5000 bushels at 52@54c. for Western; 51c. for mixed, and 52c. for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25@$27 per ton.

Whisky is lower. Sales of 25 barrels Western iron-bound at 93c.

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"While the Wall street markets during the past week were dull as compared with the animation prevailing at the corresponding period of previous years, the general trade of the city was fairly active, and the merchants, particularly those in the dry goods line, transacted a remunerative business. The jobbers in domestic goods enjoyed the most successful returns, for the reason that their class of merchandise was in good demand at improved prices. The mills for several reasons have not supplied the city with over abundant stocks this summer, and holders were readily enabled to obtain their prices. The importers also have done a fair business, but not so active a one as might be inferred from the large imports, a great many of the arrivals of goods being consignments here to commission houses—the amount sent on this account being unusually large, owing to the hastening forward of heavy stocks from European actors who were unwilling to take the risks of the unsettled markets at home. But the feverish movement in the Gold Room checked large purchases from the smaller dealers, although the more settled character of the gold premium towards the close of the week induced quite a revival of business. The exporters have been the least pleased with the week's business, for while the European demand expected with the war has been but slightly increased, the stocks of exportable goods in the home ports are more than capable of supplying even a larger demand. In the up-town trade there has been a more brisk movement, as usual at this time, when there is a general return to activity in all the branches and departments of labor and business after the summer vacation.

"The more active features of Wall street were displayed in the Gold Room, where the startling events of the surrender of Napoleon and the capitulation of Mac-Mahon's army were followed by a decline in gold to 113¾. Later in the week, on the theory that the French republic was a disturbing element to the peace of all Europe, and in sympathy with a sharp decline in American securities at London, gold strongly reacted, touching 115⅝. Subsequently the persistent efforts at peace, and the proposition for a peace congress at Vienna, which were regarded as not entirely hopeless in London, where the markets suddenly improved, led to a second decline, and the price closed at 113¾. The weaker feeling at the close was not entirely due to the influences from abroad. Ever since the war commenced in France gold has constantly endeavored to assume the place to which it is entitled under the natural influences of the reduction of the national debt and the increased activity and expansion of business throughout the country. Again, the discrepancy between the exports and imports war lessened the past week, and the figures of our foreign trade show an increasing movement in the former and a large decrease in the latter. There remains but a few weeks in which to base any hopes of high gold upon our reduced exports and heavy imports. That

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The sinking of the iron-clad Captain off the Spanish coast on Thursday morning last, with all on board, is a calamity such as has not befallen the British navy since the Royal George, with Kempenfeldt and twice five hundred men, went down at her anchors at Spithead. At night the vessel rode the waves the finest war ship perhaps that ever sailed the sea. At dawn her consort swept the horizon in vain for the least trace of her. Only later in the day some stray spars and small boats that the great deep had given up attested her dismal fate. In the face of so terrible a disaster as this—a disaster which not only swallows up the most superb specimen of naval architecture ever known, but carries down with it five hundred gallant English sailors—it may seem harsh to dwell on mere points of technical precision; and yet in the interests of humanity it is proper that the build of the Captain should be touched on, that the revelation of its now lamentably well-proven defects may help to avert such dreadful casualties in the future.

In its build, its plan, its armament, the Captain was, up to the hour it foundered, to all human insight simply perfection. It was a huge ship of 4272 tons burden, armed with a battery of six guns—300-pounders, if we are not mistaken—which had in their trials penetrated every obstacle; and, in order that its defensive armament might equal its offensive, the ship was clad in a mail of eight-inch wrought iron. Moved at great speed by engines of 900-horse power, manned with a picked crew of 500 men, and steaming out under the banner of St. George for a trial trip on the French coast, no wonder the pride of England was stirred by so magnificent a witness that she still was "Captain" of the glory of the sea. By any adversary of human contrivance the great ship would probably have been irresistible; but the wind rose, and in a storm that many a wooden whaler would have laughed at the iron leviathan went down. Under the stress of a sudden squall the staunchest iron-clad ever put in commission sinks as swiftly as one of her own shot, and by so sinking demonstrates that the limit of naval armoring has been fatally reached. Like the Admiral Earl of Sandwich, she was carried down by her armor of proof. Ranging from 8 inches in the most exposed portion of her hull, to 7, 4, and 3 inches as the exposure lessened, the weight of her protection became her destruction; and in contemplating that destruction it would be well for the British Admiralty, and for that matter naval constructors everywhere, to take instant pause. With 8 inch armor the Captain succumbed to a squall, and yet there are now in the English dockyards the Invincible, Iron Duke, Swiftsure, Triumph, and Vanguard, all to have a like maximum plating, with a 6 inch armor as minimum, double the Captain's minimum; the Hercules and Sultan to have 9-inch armor; the Hotspur to have 11-inch; and the Glutton to have the monstrous thickness of one foot. With the evidence afforded by the terrible fate of the vessel which has just foundered that the armor limit is overstepped for safety at eight inches, no matter what the calculations may say about sufficient buoyancy under that or greater thicknesses, it would surely be criminal for the naval authorities of Christendom not to arrest the further construction of vessels so heavily plated as to be but mere mantraps in reality, however imposing or efficient to the fancy or the eye. The sea will not sustain fabrics that with the offensive also possess the defensive strength of forts, and the sooner the effort to realize that impossibility is abandoned the better for life and art. Naval architecture must recognize the facts of nature; and such disasters as that of the Captain—a disaster originating obviously from a system, and not, like the loss of the Royal George, in an abnormal circumstance of carelessness—must cease to appal humanity.

Five hundred men dragged down—down in an instant of time, in an iron box—is a terrific commentary on over-armoring. It is simply awful to reflect on what must have been the circumstances of this frightful casualty. One lurch, and all must have been over. Perhaps but a single wave was shipped, and under that weight of water the ship, already burdened to within a hair's breadth, of her resisting power, went down like lead. No rocket was shot, no gun fired, not so much as one boat was cleared. When we consider how brief a time is required on a man-of-war for either of these operations, we can dimly realize the heart-rending suddenness with which the finest vessel in the world disappeared forever. At night, says Admiral Milne's simply pathetic despatch, the Captain lay "near us." At dawn "she was missing."

### THE NEW ASPECT OF THE WAR.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

So long as the Empire existed, the moral strength enlisted in the war was on the side of Germany. It took up arms in self-defense, and made war against Napoleon and his dynasty as a source of constant danger to the peace of Europe.

With the overthrow of the Empire, and the establishment of a republic, the aspect of the whole question underwent a change. The declared cause of Prussia's offense had been removed; the purpose it set out to accomplish had been effected.

The revolution which uprooted a dynasty essentially altered the conditions which until then controlled the current of foreign sympathy. There was no longer resting ground for the plea that had justified aversion to Napoleon and distrust of his policy, and on the other hand had sustained with approval the ideas which united Germany and shaped its course in the conflict. The contest ceased to be one between a free people, solicitious only for their national consolidation and development, and an ambitious usurper, who sought in trivial incidents a pretext for assailing the territory of a neighbor. Free Germany remained the same, save that brilliant victories had added to its *prestige* and proved its power. But France is no more the same. Instead of a dynasty we have a disenthralled people; in the place of an empire we have a republic. The necessity for restraining a Napoleon is over. The war, which was righteous while waged against an aggressive despot, will, if continued, endanger the existence of a government akin to our own.

Until these changes occurred, the determination of Germany to exact guarantees for the future maintenance of peace was intelligible and fair. The annexation of Alsace and Lorraine would have been regarded as a not unreasonable territorial adjustment, whatever might have been said as to the policy of absorbing a large population against their will. Or the acquisition of Strasburg and Metz, and their retention as assurances of frontier safety, would have been accepted as a prudent and not immoderate proceeding. It, in addition to either of these conditions, Germany had demanded pecuniary compensation for the cost of the campaign, few out of France would have deemed the demand extortionate, or, in its nature, unjust.

How far are these considerations affected by the altered position of France? The Provisional Government declares that the policy of the Republic is peace, and is understood, as an evidence of its sincerity, to be willing to reduce the military and naval establishments to a peace standard. The expression of the purpose is, no doubt, much easier than its realization—and in the meantime it must be taken for what it is worth. We may further assume that the republic would consent to pay as indemnity any sum not inordinately extravagant. But the relinquishment of fortresses and territory implies a degree of national humiliation to which the government dare not be a consenting party.

On either side the republic is beset with danger. If it be required to submit to territorial sacrifices, it is in jeopardy from the resentment of the French people, who may not discriminate as to responsibility between the Empire that is gone and the Republic that exists. If, impelled by a sense of what is due to the pride of its people, it resolves to continue the struggle, in spite of the overwhelming odds that are against it, nothing but some sudden and marvellous turn of fortune can save it from destruction. Its only hope of life rests upon peace. And the probabilities of peace are measured by the generosity of King William's nature and the moderation of his counsellors.

We should have greater expectations of magnanimity on the part of the King if the new France were aught else than a republic. To royalty, republican institutions are not usually objects of admiration. We rely more on the sagacity of Bismarck and the prudential suggestions of other advisers. They are not likely to overlook the democratic element that runs through Germany, or the odium that would follow a war of destruction—begun against an Emperor—continued against a republic. Nor can successive military triumphs blind them to the possibilities which are always hidden behind war. The German armies are not prepared for an indefinite continuance of the hardships they have endured, or the climatic vicissitudes incident to the season. There is a report that cholera has already appeared among them, and against enemies of that sort even the wondrous strategy of Von Moltke cannot adequately provide. Besides, delay makes complications possible. A disposition to crush France—and an attempt to exact impossible terms would be equivalent to an attempt to destroy the nation—may rouse other powers to the necessity of making common cause with the republic. The rumor which ascribes to Russia a willingness to entertain the idea of an alliance is probably premature, but, at least, it implies nothing essentially unlikely. And Bismarck is too wise to despise these contingencies. He knows that it is not the interest of United Germany to make of Europe a common enemy.

A formal Congress for the settlement of the territorial question is an alternative which France can accept only as a last resort. It is objectionable more by reason of danger to the Republic than to the boundaries of France. In such a body, moreover, this could play no part. The only Government in the world on which republican France should be able instintively to rely, would be powerless in the adjudication of its fate. The fact should stimulate President Grant to the prompt exercise of all the influence he can command as a mediator in the cause of humanity and freedom.

### FALSE AND TRUE ISSUES.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

It is quite apparent that the Democratic party hopes to be able to wage the coming canvass in this State, in some of its most important aspects, according to methods which have become chronic with it in spite of their repeated failure—that is, by avoiding real issues and parading false ones. Its besetting weakness is that it suffers itself to be led by men who regard one moiety of the people as void of intelligence and the other of principle. Such a classification is but a poor compliment to its own party, and it is libellous applied to the rest of the people of the State. Acting in this belief, however, the organs of the party put forth the most baseless and uncandid statements, notwithstanding the fact that unimpeachable evidence of their true character is within reach of all who can read. The mob of Paris grows restive, now and then, under the false reports uttered by its own Government; but the Democratic press here perpetrates even more audacious frauds upon its readers and escapes their censure. Such as rely wholly upon that source for political information and advice, and especially on the leading prints, cannot well have any other idea than that the main issues to be tried at the approaching election in this State are such as, whether Governor Holden has administered the State Government of North Carolina wisely; or whether Colonel Kirk had properly; or improperly aided the civil by the military power? Questions of this sort, however pertinent to the people of that State, are not to be decided by the result of an election in New York. Moreover, the courts of the United States are even now engaged in reviewing the transactions complained of, and if error has been committed it will be rectified; if wrong has been done it will be rerdessed by tribunals of competent jurisdiction. If the people of this State should mulct themselves in the cost of two more years of Democratic rule, not a Ku-Klux would be indemnified to the extent of a penny of the resulting plunder. Tammany has tears and lies in profusion for the Turcos and Spahis of its party in the South, but no money. It robs and cheats for its own account.

It was not Gov. Holden who issued a proclamation, in advance, designed to mask the very frauds by which he was himself to be elected; it is another Governor who will be tried for that performance. Neither was it Gov. Holden who, when so elected, signed the Erie Railroad bill; it is another Governor who will be required to answer for that, too. No citizen of this State can complain that he has suffered in person or privilege at the hands of Col. Kirk or his subordinates, or that he fears any such thing. The Republican party of the State of New York will not permit itself to be arraigned at the inquest proposed for alleged misdeeds of its party in other aud distant States; nor will it hold the Democratic party of those States to any responsibility for the acts of its party in this State. Nothing that has happened, or may happen, in Georgia or Mississippi, can have any bearing on the present condition of the New York canals, or on the policy which is rapidly transforming them from sources of revenue into public burdens. It is the Democratic party of this State, not of some other, whose administration is chargeable with the grave misuse of power and breach of trust which day by day diminish the efficiency of the canals, and supplement their decaying revenues with increased and profligate expenditure. With less business and less income, the cost of operating them is aggravated, and their corps of officials so reinforced that, if it were arranged in line on the towpath, the array would reach from Albany to Buffalo, each leech within touching distance of another. It is the Democratic party of this State that elected and controlled the Legislature which, refusing or withholding the most needful and salutary legislation, put on the statute-book enactments so monstrous in principle, and so corrupt and wicked in purpose, that the disgust and alarm of honest men caused by it at home was even surpassed by that excited abroad. This statutory iniquity, which impelled a foreign nation, speaking the same tongue and following maxims of law and morals nearest resembling our own, to send hither a commission to remonstrate against so obvious a breach of our own laws and professions, on the faith of which it has made large investments among us, owes all its efficiency to the official approval of the Governor elected by the same party, and proposed for nomination again.

The wrongs and injuries suffered and threatened by reason of unclean legislation, fraudulent elections, abuses of public trusts, waste of the public property, squandering of the public money, free rum, and sectarian schools, will occupy the public mind in the coming canvass, and impel it to seek relief in the present and security for the future by the peaceful mode provided by law. The policy and the candidates of Tammany and its ring will be scouted by the people, and all arts will fail to substitute Holden for Hoffman, or Kirk and Bergen for Tweed and Sweeny.

### PEACE NOW A NECESSITY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The burden of the news on Saturday morning, as, indeed, it has been for some days, is encouraging for the lovers of peace. The success of the armies of Germany has frightened Europe into a sense of propriety. So long as the two countries at war seemed equally matched, so long as there was a reasonable hope that the war might end, leaving the European balance of power very much as it was, the other powers could afford to look on calmly and philosophically. Now, however, that Prussia has beat down France, the big powers begin to tremble. Russia is at her wits' end and Great Britain cries out like a sick child. So much are Austria and Russia and Great Britain brought into community of sentiment that an armed alliance is no longer a mere possibility. The efforts now being made by Russia and England to bring about peace are, perhaps, as much the result of jealousy of the alarming power of Prussia as of a desire to put an end to the unnecessary destruction of life and property.

Jealousy or fear of Prussia is not, however, the only reason why efforts, likely to prove successful, are being made to secure peace. The French republic has made a good start. The revolution so far has been easy and bloodless. Although we see no good reason to believe that the republic will ever be able to repel the invader, still, it is not to be denied that the prolongation of hostilities will give to the Italians and Spaniards an opportunity which they well know how to use. Unless something is done within the next few days to bring about a suspension of hostilities we shall expect to hear that Spain has become a republic, that Portugal has imitated her bigger sister, that Italy has followed suit, and that King Victor Emanuel, with all the princes and princelings of the South of Europe, have set out to keep Queen Isabella and the Emperor Napoleon company.

The monarchies hate republics. Much as the great powers dread the growing strength of Germany, they dread republics more. But both causes combined give force to the movements of Great Britain, of Russia, of Austria. The latest news does not encourage us to believe that France can offer the invader any very effective resistance. The new Government, in spite of some demonstrations to the contrary, seems alive to this fact. If King William and M. Thiers can come to any satisfactory arrangement, an armistice is possible before the first gun has been fired on Paris. Prussia is, naturally enough, a little imperions, and too much disposed to override all reason. It will not be well, however, for Prussia to despise the public sentiment of Europe. Public sentiment has, so far, been on her side. Her victories, in consequence, have been easy. If she proves too imperious public sentiment may go against her. Besides, Prussia ought to remember that respect was paid to her voice in 1860, just as she herself listened to the voice of France in 1866. It is her privilege once again to be the victor. It ought to be her pride once again to listen to the voice of reason. It is our belief, considering the situation in France, considering the growth of republican sentiment all over the South of Europe, considering the no longer concealed sentiments of the other great powers, and considering the negotiations which are now going on, that peace has become a necessity and that the war will soon be ended. Prussia can well afford to be magnanimous. She can boast of the most magnificent campaign which was ever conducted by any people. Never was the science of war so brilliantly and effectively illustrated. Never was so much done by an army in so brief a space of time. It will be well if Prussia give evidence to the world at once that she is not vindictive, that she does not fight for the sake of national aggrandizement, but in the interests of peace. If Prussia is not now willing to listen to the dictates of reason it will be bad for Europe; it may not be good for Prussia. A continental war—a war which will array the peoples against the dynasties—is not to be provoked rashly.

### ENGLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

*From the London Saturday Review.*

We in England are convinced how sincere our neutrality is. We take a calm, and, as far as we can, an impartial view of the combatants, and distribute our praise and blame as justly as our means of judging permit. But it is notorious that we do not please either side. Both think us cold, unfriendly, and dead to our own highest interests. Both think our neutrality too favorable to the other side. This, it is truly said, only proves how impartial we are, and how sincere and exact our neutrality is. Still, if we are to learn from foreign nations at all, we must learn from them when they criticize us, and the judgments which are now being passed in Germany and France on England are not without instruction. The conduct, the institutions, and the political position of England are not thought very highly of at present, and it is at least a rather interesting inquiry for us to ask why this is so. In the first place, why, as a neutral, does England always give offense? We think that there is no doubt as to the true answer. It is the English press that makes England disliked. A time like the present enables us to realize what the English press is like, and how it differs from the press of other countries. It is not merely that it is free. The press of the United States is perfectly free, but it creates no enemies because it is for the most part beneath the level of what is best in American thought and literature. It is more abusive, fanatical, and sensational than the best Americans show themselves to be. The Continental press is either official, or it is imbued with the spirit of a clique, or at best it is so very thin and fragmentary that there is really scarcely anything to read in the best foreign papers. But in England the press is as good as anything there is in England; and it has never shown its excellence more evidently than now in dealing with the present war. The exertions made to get information, to present it in a lucid form, and to pass an accurate judgment on it are enormous. The views taken by different papers vary of course; but in all the papers of any standing there is a most indisputable wish to present a vast variety of information, and to discuss both the military and the political situation with perfect fairness. The *Daily News* deserves special mention perhaps for the rapidity of its intelligence and for the copiousness and value of its military narratives. But it does not stand alone. The *Standard* is very French, and furnishes many facts and some fictions that tell on the French side. But its daily criticism on the war is not only masterly, but is rigidly impartial. The history of the war, accompanied by free but honest and carefully considered criticism on the war, its causes and consequences, is being written in England, and in England only. The belligerents detest this, and it needs no explanation why they detest it. They are in far too excited a state to like having their doings unfold and judged. Admirable as the English press is in many ways, and determined as we all may be not to forego the pleasure it affords us, it has, it must be owned, the drawback of inspiring a great amount of enmity against England in foreign nations.

English institutions, again, do not much commend themselves to either belligerent at this moment. The particular point on which Englishmen now insist most fully and triumphantly is that the military despotism of the Second Empire has collapsed in the hour of trial, and that all that has ever been said against it has been justified. But then how does the system of Parliamentary government stand just now? The minds of the belligerents are naturally full of war, and the test they apply is whether this or that political system gives strength in war. When they apply this test to England the result is not very encouraging. We have wealth, a high national spirit, fondness for adventure, and plenty of men. But we have nothing like military organization. Our military system is mere chaos. Every day we tell ourselves and all the world that our national army of defense is no army at all. In case of a real danger the men would not know what to do, the officers would not know what to do, the commanders would not know what to do, and the Government would not know what to do. But is it at all certain that any change for the better will be made? Will our Parliamentary institutions permit that it should be made? We confess that we are not at all sanguine. It is true that the press is supposed to be a great power in the country; and on this particular subject of the army the whole press is, strange to say, unanimous. Its whole power is being brought to bear yn the official world; but we are forced to own that in the long run the official world may beat it, and may succeed in getting things left as they are. We are not speaking merely of the persons now in office. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Opposition would do any better. All Parliamentary people take the Parliamentary view. The sole Parliamentary effect of the outbreak of the war was to raise an interminable quarrel as to whether the Liberals have or have not got a handful of regular troops more at a less total cost than the Conservatives inflicted on the country. It is needless to say that we in England see how great in other respects the advantages of Parliamentary government are; but we are speaking now of how this form of government is likely to strike French and Germans; and it must be confessed that, with our Parliamentary wrangling about an additional force that might perhaps suffice to garrison Toul or Pfalzburg, with our militia and volunteers left useless, and with our Sovereign happily buried far away from business in a remote part of Scotland, we do not present ourselves in a very bright or attractive light to nations engaged in a gigantic war.

England is also supposed to be at present the centre of diplomatic action. The rumors of immediate intervention or the purpose of giving useless advice have indeed most fortunately died away lately. The reception they met with was so very discouraging that nothing more has been said about them. Still, as England was, for the moment at least, offered as the arbitress of peace, the belligerents were led to consider the position of England, and they certainly have expressed their conclusions with the utmost freedom. In the present war navies are of scarcely any use, and what use, they ask, would be the tiny contingent England could offer to either side, and how could it control the action of either. There is much truth in this, and why should we not recognize it? England is a great maritime power, it is a very great Asiatic power, it might easily have a magnificent defensive army. But it can never play more than a small part in Continental wars. The saying attributed to Mr. Gladstone, that we must take care that the conqueror did not become too strong, has fortunately been expressly repudiated, so that we shall not have to eat our big words; but so long as they believed that the Premier had used this language, the Germans, with whom victory seems likely to rest, naturally asked how we proposed to take the fruits of victory away from them. Both belligerents are aware that if we could arrange the terms of peace we should think of our own interests, and it is obvious that our interests pull us different ways. France is the only nation that could do us any serious harm. No other nation could dream of invading England. We therefore see it to be to our interest that France should not be too strong. On the other hand, France is the only nation that is likely to be able and willing to help us in defending Constantinople, and therefore it is to our interest that France should be a great power. Whenever, therefore, we interfere, if we do interfere diplomatically, we shall be thought to be leaning to one side or the other from a calculation of what will be to our advantage, and, however impartial we may mean to be, our impartiality will be always suspected. In no respect is it more necessary to see ourselves in the light in which others see us, than in the quality of mediaters and peacemakers. We must take things as they are, and candidly examine how we are placed, and then, if we do not do as much good to others as we should wish, we may at any rate derive some benefit for ourselves.


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To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

**MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS**

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

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An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

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Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

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Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| $300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $316,000·00 |
| 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 50,000·00 |
| $200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | $13,250·00 |
| $200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | $200,925·00 |
| 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 02,000·00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 450·00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| $44,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | $46,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, $1,255,270·0 |
| | Cost, $1,215,622·27. |
| Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | $23,700·75 |
| Balances due at Agencies:— | |
| Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,027·25 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| Cash in Bank | $108,318·88 |
| Cash in Drawer | 972·26 |
| | 109,291·14 |
| | $1,264,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade. |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | H. Frank Robinson, |
| John D. Taylor, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| George W. Bernadou | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

**Franklin Fire Insurance Company**

OF PHILADELPHIA.

**Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.**

**Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24**

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS . 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

**Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.**

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 24 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

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| William H. Hamilton, | Charles P. Bower, |
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INSURANCE.

**INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, 1869 | 114,496·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·34 |

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,123,946 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 65,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 82,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 331,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
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**ASSETS $200,000.**

**MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.**

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Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 ..... 550,732·90

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

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Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
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PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
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FURNACES.

**Established in 1835.**

Invariably the greatest success ever all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

**CHARLES WILLIAMS'**

**Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,**

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

**Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,**

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4m

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN,

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—The laying of the corner-stone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, to be erected at the southwest corner Front and Canal streets, took place yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies.

—Thomas Donnelly, aged 35 years, residing at No. 924 Manilla street, cut his throat last evening with a penknife. His recovery is doubtful.

—On Saturday night last a fight occurred in a tavern on the north side of Market street, above Nineteenth, during which Michael Powers was shot in the leg. Lieutenant Carley, with a number of officers, went to the place and arrested Edward Davis, Henry Clark, John Boyle, John Kennedy, Frank McFalls, Thomas Haney, William Watson, and Samuel White. Alderman Jones committed them yesterday in default of $1500 bail to answer.

—The alarm of fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the partial burning of a stable in Cresson street, above Sixth, occupied by Allen Wood & Co. A number of mules and a lot of harness were removed from it in safety.

—On Saturday last the through Washington train ran over and killed, at the junction of the Germantown and connecting railroads, Joseph Kelley, aged thirty-five years.

—Late on Saturday night last, during a dance at a house on Vine street, below Fifth, a party of soldiers got into a fight, which being ended, they left. Some time afterwards they returned, and the fight was renewed, during which one of the soldiers stabbed William H. Devlin, aged twenty-one years, in the back near the shoulder and in the arm. Lieutenant Killacky, with a squad of men, hastened to the place, and, from information there received, went to a recruiting station, on Fifth street, above Vine, in the fourth story of which he found four soldiers about retiring, whom he arrested and locked up over night. They were given a hearing yesterday morning before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, when two of them, Jacob Reichert and Fritz Sumptman, being identified as being concerned in the fight, they were committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Devlin. The wounded man was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where, it is thought, his injuries are not of a serious character. He resides on Dillwyn street, near Willow.

—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on Long lane, below Mifflin street, in the Twenty-sixth ward, involving the total destruction of a barn and adjoining frame residence, and the partial destruction of a brick dwelling owned by Mr. Andrew Young, and occupied by himself and his son, Isaiah Young. The fire originated in a barn, and was caused by a child making a small bonfire on the floor of it. The barn, with its contents, was completely destroyed. It was valued at $800, on which there was no insurance. The frame building which adjoined it was occupied as a residence by Mr. Isaiah Young, and a large quantity of farming material, besides Mr. Young's furniture, was destroyed by the flames. The loss in this building is estimated at $1500. The brick building occupied by Mr. Young, Sr., escaped without much damage. The entire loss is estimated at about $3000, on which there is a partial insurance. Sparks from the fire caught on the roof a building about a square off, owned by Mr. David Young, and occupied by Mr. Adam Slook. During the time the roof of the building was burning some thieves entered the house and stole $100 in money.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113¾.

—The census in New York will show a population of less than 950,000.

—The result of the election in Maine tomorrow is being eagerly looked for by the politicians.

—Three bodies have been recovered from the debris of the great fire in Chicago. Four persons are still missing.

—Friday was the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, and a grand celebration took place in San Francisco.

—The Printing Bureau will soon have ready for the Treasury Department the new $1000 notes, which complete the new series of legal-tenders.

—Four of the victims of the Toms river disaster were buried at Long Branch on Saturday. The funeral was the largest ever known in that place.

—It is decided by the Internal Revenue Department that the sales of wholesale dealers are exempted from taxation by the act of July 14, 1870.

—There is an unusual demand for beer stamps at the Revenue Bureau. The department is receiving from the printers two hundred thousand daily—of the quarter-barrel variety.

## THE WAR.

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIANS STEADILY NEARING PARIS—THE GASWORKS OF THE CITY OUTSIDE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—A CITY WITHOUT LIGHT—THE REMOVAL OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 10—(Special to N. Y. *Herald.*)—A letter received here, dated Paris, Sept. 9, evening, says:—The night session of the Ministry lasted until 6 A. M. A proposition was offered to call a Constitutional Convention so as to impart formal authority to the Government. The ministers divided on the question, five voting for the convention and five against it. According to French Parliamentary law a tie vote decides the question affirmatively. The members opposed to the convention are Jules Simon, Gambetta, Pelletan, Jules Ferry, and Rochefort. It is believed the ministers will control the elections in their own favor. Having the army machinery in their own hands, it will be impossible to obtain a fair election. The election will be held on October 16, in the midst of battles and the siege of Paris, if it holds out so long.

The Democratic Socialists are meeting nightly, and endeavoring to organize. They are forming committees in Paris and throughout the country, their object being to obtain power enough to carry out their extreme views. The effect of these meetings is already manifested by indications of a determination on the part of the Ministry to place iron restrictions upon liberty of opinion. The secret police are tracking these meetings, and some of the parties who attend them have been warned, under pretense of political intrigue, that they are calculated to impair the national defense. The attack on the Government, which was published in the *Marseillaise*, was written by General Cluseret, and created much comment. Rochefort, who is eager to retain his place, repudiates the article. The address of Victor Hugo to the Germans is commented upon by everybody. A number of the Garde Mobile from the provinces arrived last night and are quartered upon the citizens. The Grand Hotel has taken many.

Lord Lyons left Paris yesterday, and Mr. Washburne leaves with the Government in a day or two.

There is every indication now that Paris will make a terrible resistance, though many still believe the contrary.

Trochu declares that if the Prussians take the city the cost to them will be immense.

Barricades are being prepared in the streets. The great sewer is said to be mined, and if the forts are taken and the ramparts carried by assault, the fighting in the streets will be desperate and savage.

Jules Favre to-day declared his grounds for stating that Austria would immediately aid France if Prussia insists upon dismemberment.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—[Special to the New York *Tribune.*]—The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Paris sends by mail the following despatch, dated on September 9, which he was refused permission to telegraph to us: Overtures have been made to Austria to obtain an armistice from Prussia, on the basis of territorial integrity. Russia is understood to have offered her good offices to the French government, and is now taking active steps. Her assistance depends on France's acquiescence in the Russian eastern policy.

It is believed here that Bismarck does not want Alsace or Lorraine, and the English press goes beyond the wishes of the Prussian Government. The War Office expects to have by to-morrow, including troops of the line, National Guard, and Garde Mobile, 300,000 men, counting the forces at Lyons and elsewhere, but hastily organized and imperfectly armed. Troops and artillery arrived yesterday from Mezieres, and were encamped on the Avenue l'Imperatice. Other troops have left for the front. It is fully expected that the American minister will be asked to help in the peace negotiations.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The railway offices have stopped the sale of through passenger tickets to Paris. It is reported that the Prussians hold the Northern railway station at Creil, where several lines of railway meet. The French mails are very irregular.

The correct number of soldiers surrendered at Sedan is 80,000.

Advices from Rome represent that the Pope is making preparations to meet the transfer of the Italian Government to Rome. It is reported that he will retire to Castle Gondolfo as soon as the Italians approach the city.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday night M. de Lesseps, who was not recognized at the time, walked into the Marne Hotel, at Hastings, and inquired for the Prince Imperial. Dupree, custodian of the child, was summoned, and after a brief conversation the gentleman left the house, but soon returned with two ladies dressed as Sisters of Charity, one of whom was the ex-Empress of France. She was so strong that she was suffered to see her child without notice or preparation. The scene at the meeting is not described by those present, because they say it was indescribable. The next day Eugenie was ill, and Dr. Blakiston and a surgeon were summoned to attend her. It is a remarkable coincidence that Dr. Blakiston was called to attend Louis Philippe on his arrival here as a fugitive from France, twenty-two years ago.

PARIS, Sept. 11, via London.—The Eastern Railway is still open to Nogent, but the Prussians are at Chateau Thierry, advancing on La Ferte-sous-Fouac. The rolling stock of the road is withdrawn as the enemy advances, and the bridges and culverts are destroyed before the track is abandoned.

The Prussian scouts are reported at Villiers, Acrony, Verneuil, Chatillon, Montmirail, Vailly, Suraine, Sezanne, and Le Bauny. They maintain strict discipline and commit no depredations.

Trochu has given orders to level all the woods in sight of Paris on the enemy's approach.

The citadel of Laon was surrendered to save the city from destruction, and the Prussians subsequently blew up the fortifications.

The Prussians have impressed into their service some young men at Montmirail whom they found assembled for the conscription. The garrison of Toul still holds out, and have made several effective sorties. Bazaine does not remain inactive, but is constantly sending out expeditions to harass the Prussians. The enemy have captured some guns and munitions of war on the way to Strasburg.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. George on Prince Louis William, Duke of Bavaria, as a mark of admiration for gallantry displayed by the Bavarian troops.

There is considerable excitement in the city this evening, on the receipt of favorable news. A report is in circulation that Bazaine had succeeded in cutting his way out of Metz through the Prussian army, and is now on his march towards Paris. The report has had a very decided effect on the Bourse, and Rentes advanced to 55f. The Prussians are advancing on this city very largely. The French force evacuated Chauncy, northeast of Compiegne, as the Prussians appeared, destroying the railroad as they went out.

The afternoon papers report the following:—The Prussians demanded the surrender of Laon, and the French commandant opened the gates, and the Prussian officers and soldiers entered. When they were all inside the French commander fired a mine, blowing up the citadel, and killing and wounding a great number of the enemy.

Large numbers of the Garde Mobile are continually arriving at Paris.

The water was let into the moat around Paris yesterday. Two hundred Kabyles have arrived, and 20,000 more are said to be coming.

Last night there were rumors circulated of the breaking out of disturbances, and two battalions of the National Guard were held in readiness for action at the Hotel de Ville.

## *THE LOST CAPTAIN.*

ADMIRAL MILNE'S REPORT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE IRON-CLAD.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Admiral Milne makes the following report of the circumstances attending the disappearance of the iron-clad Captain:—"I was on board the Captain on the morning of September 6. Everything was in order. A sailing trial began in the afternoon. The breeze was moderate and the ships carried signals.

"At 4 P. M. the breeze freshened, and the Captain was making from eleven to thirteen knots. It was observed that the sea was washing over her lee deck, her gunwales sometimes being level with the water. I left the Captain at 5·30 P. M., when she was twenty miles off Finisterre. The evolutions were resumed, and continued from 8 to 10 P. M., the ships being at their designated positions. A westward course was taken at 11 P. M.; the wind freshened, the barometer fell, and a gale sprung up, and our sails were reefed. The Captain was close astern of the flagship, steaming steadily, and gaining on us. I noticed at 1·15 A. M. that she was six points abaft our beam, keeling over very much. Her light a few minutes later was still visible, after which a thick foam shut her out.

"At daylight ten ships of the fleet were visible, but the Captain was missing. The squadron scattered to search for her, and fragments of the wreck were found, but no survivors could be discovered."

Later.—Eighteen of the crew of the Captain reached Cape Corrobedo, and report that another boat full of people was stove and upset and all on board were lost.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Sept 11.—As the fragments of the Captain thus far found belong to no vital parts of the ship, it is thought her hull may have drifted seaward. From accounts given of the storm, it seems that the gale was increasing, and on Wednesday morning the signal was given for the squadron to wear ship. The Captain's response to the signal was not seen. The rest of the fleet ran before the wind until out of sight of her, and at one o'clock a heavy squall came up, which perhaps proved fatal to the iron-clad, throwing her on her beam ends or driving her bows under. The bodies found were those of men whose duty it was to wear ship. It is possible that the vessel was driven to sea after being wrecked, and that the bodies of the men found were washed from her decks. The names of the officers and the seventeen men said to have been saved are unknown.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 5·37 | MOON SETS | 7·35 |
| SUN SETS | 6·15 | HIGH WATER | 2·57 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Etna | Liverpool | Boston via H. | Aug. 27 |
| Marathon | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 27 |
| Erin | Havre | New York | Aug. 27 |
| Parana | London | New York | Aug. 27 |
| Iowa | Glasgow | New York | Aug. 31 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 31 |
| England | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 31 |
| C. of Brooklyn | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 1 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 3 |
| Arizona | Aspinwall | New York | Sept. 2 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 14 |
| Manhattan | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 14 |
| Siberia | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 15 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 16 |
| Pennsylvania | New York | Havre | Sept. 17 |
| Australia | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 17 |
| Lafayette | New York | Havre | Sept. 17 |
| C of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 17 |
| Italy | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 17 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 20 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 21 |
| Iowa | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 21 |
| Columbia | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 24 |
| Parana | New York | London | Sept. 24 |
| Idaho | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 28 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liberty | Baltimore | N. Orls. via K. W. | Sept. 15 |
| City of Mexico | New York | Vera Cruz, etc. | Sept. 16 |
| Geo. Washton | New York | New Orleans | Sept. 10 |
| Tonawanda | Philadelphia | Savannah | Sept. 10 |
| J. W. Everman | Philadelphia | Charleston | Sept. 16 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilm'gton, N.C. | Sept. 16 |
| Salvor | Philadelphia | Charleston | Sept. 23 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Heroine, Mayo, Leghorn, Knight & Sons.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, Providence, R. I., Sinnickson & Co.
Br. schr Maggie Louisa, Cain, Cork, for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Key West, W. C. Nicholson.
Schr M. C. Lyons, Dole, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Salem, do.
Schr Cath. O'Rourke, O'Rourke, New York, do.
Schr Daylight, Norton, do. do.
Schr Lark, O'Rourke, do. do.
Schr James A. Parsons, Young, Salem, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Boston, do.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, do. do.
Schr E. Magee, Smith, do. do.
Schr R. Vanaman, Brown, do. do.
Schr E. Borda, Dukes, Washington, do.
Schr J. Belafore, Davis, do. do.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Quincy Point, do.
Schr Rapidan, Johnson, Washington, David Cooper.
Schr R. RR. No. 46, Davis, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr Eurotas, Asay, Savannah, Chas. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, from Salem, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Queen Victoria, Keyne, 55 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. 4th inst., lat 40 32, long. 67, at 2 P. M., experienced a violent gale, which carried away the fore and main lower topsails, ship laboring heavily, and shipped large quantities of water; at the same time John Warren, an apprentice, 17 years of age, a native of Dublin, while furling sail, fell from the foretopsail-yard on deck, causing instant death; at 7 P. M. a heavy sea broke on board and completely flooded the deck, cabin, and deck-houses, staving in the long boat and doors of forward houses, bursting fastenings from water-tanks and staving them in; also, carrying a portion of our bulwarks.
Br. brig Ruby, Trafton, from St. John, N. B., with lumber—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Morancy, Evans, 9 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, 10 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Brig Delmont Locke, Crocker, 9 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Nuevitas, Trask, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, from Boston.
Brig J. H. Lane, Shute, do.
Br. schr Alpha, Munson, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr S. L. Burns, Crosby, from Providence, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr Hannah Warren, Spedden, fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Lizzie Evans, Mahon, from New York, in ballast to Pritchard & Ebert.
Schr Judge Hopkins, Gallagher, 9 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Harmon Curtis, Curtis, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Onward, Bunker, from Providence, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr Lauretta Fise, Willey, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr George B. McFarland, McFarland, 3 days fm Newport, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr David V. Streaker, Vaughder, from Boston.
Schr Joseph P. Cake, Cake, do.
Schr Hattie Page, Haley, do.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, do.
Schr Niagara, Townsend, do.
Schr Caroline, Hall, Daisey, do.
Schr Julien Nelson, Cavalier, do.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Hailey, do.
Schr Jane C. Patterson, Scull, do.
Schr Alcora, Dennison, do.
Schr H. B. McCaulley, Cain, do.
Schr Flora, Smith, do.
Schr Ontara, Sprague, do.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Mower, do.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Babcock, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Thompson, do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, do.
Schr Emily A. Baltic, Smith, do.
Schr J. B. Vandusen, Young, do.
Schr John B. Clayton, Chaplin, from Providence.
Schr Hattie M. Bowes, Howes, do.
Schr Maria Flemings, Williams, from Norwich.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, do.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from New York.
Schr Ida Delaforre, Davies, from New Bedford.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from Hartford.
Schr L. A. Rose, Morris, from Lynn, Mass.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamtug America, Chambers, 7 hours from the Delaware Breakwater. Came up light. Towed to sea at 1 A. M., on Sunday, ship Castine, for Antwerp. Ship Westmoreland, for New Orleans, went to sea at 12 P. M., on Saturday. There was a severe gale at the Capes on Sunday morning. A schooner, supposed the Bird, went on the beach at Lewes. Early yesterday morning saw one bark and two brigs coming into the Capes; below the Brandywine, one light bark; off Fourteen-feet Bank, a N. G. bark, in ballast.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 10.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Sunshine, Camilla, A. G. Myrick, and Robert Adams, with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 12.—Eight barges and 3 transient barges, light, left this port on Saturday, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

*(By Telegraph.)*

LEWES, Del., Sept. 10—6 A. M.—Nearly all the vessels reported in the harbor yesterday passed out this morning.

4 P. M.—A bark passed out at 3 P. M. In harbor, brig Ida, and three schooners.

Wind S. E. Thermometer, 80.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 10th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 10th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 8th inst.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, hence, at New York 9th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Steamtug Ella Wood No. 2, Follett, hence, at New Orleans 5th inst.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNdry writs of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the hotel of Joseph Yarnall, in the town of New Castle, New Castle county, Delaware, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz.—All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the Hundred and County of New Castle, and in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg Lane, opposite a stone set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham Farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73¾ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49¼ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38¼ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, 9 degrees, west 73 perches, north 78¾ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the River Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella, his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura, his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre-tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Aug. 24, 1870.

Valuable farm will be sold at New Castle. It is within a few squares of the town of New Castle. 9 12 2t

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, 6 11 3m Proprietor.

## GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 9 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 1 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 14 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

## SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

The Steamship Hercules

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 9 10 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Octr. 1, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |
| To Halifax | 20 | To Halifax | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES. WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday September 17, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, September 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 17, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 16, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, September 23.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

## CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

*SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

## AMUSEMENTS.

HOUP LA! OLD DAN RICE WITH HIS OWN GREAT CIRCUS.

Trick Horse AMPLIATION and ASIATIC ANIMAL SPECTACLE will exhibit:

Lot EIGHTH Street, between Race and Vine, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 13, and 14.

Lot corner BROOKS and FOURTH Streets, KENSINGTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

On the KEYSTONE SKATING PARK, OLD SOUTHWARK, FRIDAY, Sept. 16.

Lot corner THIRTY-SIXTH and MARKET, WEST PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Performance every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. 9 8 9t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, The Great Star Troupe of the World. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE. Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock. Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.

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MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, first production in this city of the powerful play by Victorien Sardou, adapted by Augustin Daly, entitled

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# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.


☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

## *THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.*

IT IS a grave question which party will have a majority in the next Congress of the United States. The Republicans expect to retain their ascendancy, but the Democrats confidently assert that they will destroy it through the aid of the Southern conservatives, and the contest is so close that the future legislation of the country may hinge upon the proceedings in the imperilled Second district of the State of Pennsylvania. Under these circumstances, everybody who cares anything about Republican principles should be willing to make some slight effort or sacrifice to insure a Republican triumph in this great Philadelphia stronghold of Republicanism. If our politicians suffer the Democracy to capture it through their divisions, bad management, or incompetency, they deserve to be eternally disgraced. And yet the groundwork of a Democratic triumph has been so firmly laid that it will require wise, prompt, and decisive action to prevent it. The Democrats have put a strong candidate in the field, and although we understand that Mr. Cuyler says he has declined, his letter of declination has not yet been given to the public, and the Democratic leaders are holding it in reserve for the purpose of inducing him at the last moment to withdraw it, or, if he persists in his declination, retaining their mastery of the position, so that they can nominate at the eleventh hour some man who can concentrate the greatest possible amount of strength. While they are displaying this astute strategy, the Republican Convention, two opposing Republican candidates, the City Executive Committee, the State Central Committee, and two rival Executive Committees of the State Central Committee, have made such a hopeless muddle of the question who is the regular Republican nominee that Republican voters don't know who has the best claim to their suffrages; and as the case now stands, if O'Neill and Creely both remain in the field a Democratic Congressman will be elected. We do not propose to espouse the cause of either of these gentlemen, nor to point out who is nearest right or who is most in the wrong. These questions have been very thoroughly argued before bodies which are supposed to be specially well versed in all matters appertaining to regularity and irregularity, and the only practical result has been to widen the original breach instead of healing it, and to increase the chances of a surrender of one of the wealthiest, most important, and most thoroughly Republican districts in the Union to the Democracy at a moment when it is vitally important that every atom of Republican strength in Congress should be preserved. The real question is not whether O'Neill or Creely should be sustained, or which one of half-a-dozen committees has pronounced the most authoritative judgment, but whether the Republicans have got sense and patriotism enough to cut this Gordian knot, and to retain the power which they greatly need. One simple way of settling the question would be by the retirement of both the rival candidates, so that the coast may be cleared for some new man whose election would be beyond all doubt. Many voters feel that they could be happy "with either were t'other dear charmer away," but if both persist in running, both will be defeated, and without deriving any personal advantage from their persistency they will bring a defeat of national importance upon the party for which they both profess profound attachment It would be infinitely better if Mr. O'Neill would content himself with the laurels he has already won during his prolonged Congressional career, and if Mr. Creely would postpone the gratification of his honorable and just ambition to a more auspicious period.

A resolution directing that the original nominating convention should be reconvened to-morrow was passed last week by one of the executive committees. Its authority has since been disputed, and its plan of patching up the difficulty may therefore be thwarted. But as the election takes place in less than a month, something must speedily be done to save the district if it is to be saved at all. It is alleged that some parties have designedly prolonged this dispute for the express purpose of enabling the Democrats to elect their candidate, with the ulterior object of giving the Republican Senators a chance to control the national patronage appertaining to the district. We can scarcely believe this story, but if it is true it should not only arouse the deep indignation of every Republican, but make every honest voter determined to thwart such a vile effort to sell out a great party for a mess of pottage. And whether true or not, it is high time that a nominee was put into the field upon whom the whole organization can unite. Let us hear no more of the party of Cæsar or of Pompey. Something must now be done for Rome.

## *AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN EUROPE*

BOTH parties to the European war look gratefully to the United States, and both seek encouragement in our example. Avoiding armed and diplomatic interference, we still exercise a more powerful influence upon them than any of the contiguous nations. The Germans point to this country as an illustration of the political and military achievements of which their race is capable, and they claim that the contrast between our Republic and the Spanish-American abortions is produced by the inherent superiority of the Anglo-Saxons over the Gauls and Spaniards. The French, on the other hand, since they have proclaimed a republic, base their hope for future prosperity and greatness not only upon their own exploits during their first Revolution, but upon the wonderful results attained in this country under the sway of free institutions. They look to our system for deliverance from the depths of despair, and their statesmen, orators, and writers point to the great things done under the banner of freedom in this country when all other attempts to revive drooping hopes and inspire heroic courage are fruitless.

In Spain and Italy, which are also in a perturbed condition, the example of this country is constantly exercising a powerful influence, and some of their republican leaders, in conjunction with those of France and Germany, have advanced the idea that the true way to destroy present complications and to avoid bloody dissensions in future is to establish a grand government of United States in Europe. This is but a vague dream now: yet if the war is to go on; if Garibaldi is to array his bands of Italian followers side by side with new French levies; if Castellar's advice to the republicans of Spain, bidding them to get ready to aid France with arms, is followed; if the feeling which is springing up in portions of Germany, that her soldier citizens should be rewarded for their bravery and sacrifices by increased liberty, is resisted, who can tell how soon this dream may assume a tangible shape?

The most hopeful solution of the present war, however, is to be found in a speedy peace. Long conflicts, whatever be their avowed motive or their final issue, are dangerous to freedom on account of their inevitable tendency to establish military despotisms. France can do infinitely more for republicanism in Europe by demonstrating her capacity to maintain a free government, and to combine liberty with law and order, than by suicidal attempts to enforce freedom in other nations at the point of the bayonet; and twenty years of peaceful and prosperous progression of a French republic would do more to liberalize European institutions than twenty aggressive conflicts.

If our example is rightly understood by the liberal leaders of France they will accept a prolongation of the war only as a dire necessity, and they will seek to improve in peace the opportunity they have unexpectedly gained by the destruction of the empire. They will also avoid the excesses which have brought discredit and defeat upon their former efforts, and suppress the dangerous agitators who abuse freedom by their endeavors to demolish the whole framework of society. Former revolutions have nearly completed the work of demolition. The old aristocracy, the Bourbons, the Orleanists, the Bonapartes, and the Empire have all been swept away. Now, if the invaders can be persuaded or forced to retire, the great work of French liberals will be no longer to tear down, but to build up. Heretofore, even when France was relieved of the dominion of Kings and Emperors, she was too busy in resisting foreign aggression, in destroying old abuses, or in quelling domestic dissensions to enjoy real freedom. M. Thiers concludes his history of the first French Revolution with the declaration:—"Liberty was yet some day to come. She has not yet come; but come she will." If this great boon is to be gained now, it will richly recompense France for the loss of her regular army and the destruction of her military supremacy, and if she needs assurances of the possibility of success, in spite of her past failures, our example should furnish it.

## *THE FRENCH CONVENTION.*

THE action of the Provisional Government of France in ordering the election of a new constituent assembly or constitutional convention cannot be too highly commended. It will give the people of the whole nation an opportunity to secure representation in their own Government, and it will either confirm the authority of those who are now in power or pave the way for legal successors. The present Government represents Paris rather than France, and although it has passed into an axiom that Paris is France, it is scarcely fair to the provinces to consider that fact fully established before thirty-eight millions of people living beyond the barriers have ratified, after some fashion, the proceedings of the two millions who reside within them. It is not unlikely that the vital question of peace with Prussia may hinge, in some measure, upon the character of the French government. If a treaty is to be made King William will be anxious to know that the parties who undertake to speak for France are fully qualified to do so. He cannot well afford to accept promises to-day which may be repudiated with a fair show of propriety to-morrow, and it will not be singular if he hesitates to acknowledge a Ministry which is not regularly formed according to either republican, imperial, or monarchical rules. He has no right to dictate a form of government to France, but he has a right to demand that the persons who assume to treat with him on behalf of France shall prove that they are fully empowered to act for that country and to bind her by their action.

The difficulties which may arise on this score, as well as those which concern internal administration exclusively, can be provided for to a great extent by the proposed election. The old Corps Legislatif was elected under the pressure of such strong Napoleonic influences that a majority of its members represent rather the defunct empire than the nation, while the Ministry which now holds power may be as suddenly "proclaimed" out of office as it was "proclaimed" into it. We hope for better things, but the Provisional Government has taken the best way to secure them by asking the people, who are the real source of all power, to give an authentic expression of their will.

If France can pass triumphantly through the excitement incident to the election of this new Assembly, and if she chooses a majority of members who are deeply imbued with patriotism and prudence, her present experiment may speedily ripen into a glorious success. Her Republicans ought to know by this time what dangers they must avert, and we hope that they are not oblivious to the warnings of the past.

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THE *Evening City Item* made its appearance on Saturday as an addition to the journalistic family of Philadelphia, under the editorial management of Fitzgerald & Co., which we take to mean the Colonel and his "boys." Colonel Fitzgerald is an old and experienced journalist, who has at his fingers' ends all the ins and outs of newspaper management, and he has in his own family all the material for an efficient editorial corps. His sons are well educated, and they have shown themselves to be graceful, vigorous, and able writers. They have been instructed in the mysteries of journalism from their earliest years; and that they have been well taught was evident from the excellent make-up and animated style of the first number of the *Evening City Item*. Many of the features which made the old weekly *City Item* popular are visible in the pages of the new daily, although, as is proper, it has a rather more stately and dignified appearance than its predecessor. We opine, however, that the *City Item* in its new, as it did in its old, shape will represent the light cavalry of journalism, and will be dashing and sprightly rather than weighty. On Saturday good judgment was shown in omitting the usual inaugural address, and no verbal promises were made as to what would be done in the present or the future, the paper being allowed to speak for itself. We cordially wish success to this new venture, and have no doubt that Colonel Fitzgerald, with the assistance of his sons, will more than maintain the reputation he has won during the years he has kept his sprightly weekly sheet before the public.

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### OBITUARY.

**Lord Northbrooke.**

The Under-Secretary of War of Great Britain, Lord Northbrooke, was supposed to have been among those who went down with the Captain off the coast of Spain. He was the son of Thomas Baring, and grandson of Sir Francis Baring. In 1865 his father became a peer, and in the next year died. His son, the second lord, was born in 1826, and consequently was in the prime of his life when he met his watery grave. He has long been conspicuous in the Liberal party, and was a man of great ability. Before his appointment to the War Office, which was on the return of Gladstone to power, he had been Lord of the Admiralty and Under-Secretary for India. In all these offices he has done good service. His private character was without reproach. His son, Francis George Baring, now twenty years of age, is the successor to his estates and title.

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LUTHER burnt a certain Papal bull, Pere Hyacinthe protested that he would be none of the "dumb dogs," but Professor Michaelis, amid the din and turmoil of war, lifts up his voice in an "open accusation against Pope Pius IX," for which, rather ignominiously, he has only been able to obtain a place in the German papers among the advertisements. It is rather a curiously worded indictment: "I, a sinful man, but firm in the holy Catholic faith, herewith before the face of God's Church openly and loudly accuse Pope Pius IX as a heretic and destroyer of the Church." That is the beginning. The substance of the accusation is, of course, the Infallibility, which is "not founded on tradition," but "directly contradicts the constitution of the Church instituted by Christ," and by which this Pope "has dared to introduce the godless system of Absolutism into the Church." His right thus publicly to gainsay the Pope, the Professor concludes, is founded upon the canonical sentence whereby, according to Innocent III, every Pope "who is a heretic is subject to the judgment of the Church if he strives to ruin this same Church."

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

☞ SCHOOL SUITS

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JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

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☞ JOSH BILLINGS SAYS:—"ANY BUSINESS firm that hasn't got sand enough in its craw to expend a few hundred dollars in making its business known, ought to shut up shop and go peddling peanuts." Our friend, J. C. HANCOCK, Coal Merchant, at the N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, entertains a similar opinion, and selects THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as one of the best vehicles for making known his business. He is now well prepared to see his patrons, having a full supply of all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill of all sizes. Call and make his acquaintance. 9 9 3m4p

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO JOHN COVODE, ESQ., CHAIRMAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1870.

SIR:

Your letter of the 7th inst., informing me that I am not Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee, and that none of the gentlemen who sign the action of that committee, under date of September 6, are members of the same, has been duly received.

Permit me to express, in behalf of the committee and myself, surprise that simultaneous with my receipt of your letter I find the same promulgated to the public in the advertising columns of the daily press.

I would submit for your information that at the meeting of the State Committee held at Altoona, August 16, 1870, Mr. Patterson, of Juniata county, offered the resolution directing that the dispute in the Second Congressional District be referred to the Executive Committee, and that both the parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before that committee.

Mr. Heistand, of Lancaster, desired to be informed who the gentlemen were constituting that Committee. Either Mr. Quay or Mr. Hammersly, Secretaries of the State Central Committee, announced as the Committee—Mr. Leeds, Chairman; Messrs. Elliott, Tittermary, and Miller, of Philadelphia; Mackay, of Allegheny; Scranton, of Luzerne; and Garrettson, of Schuylkill. You accepted, without a single remark; nor was there an expression from any gentleman present taking exceptions to the gentlemen named as constituting the Committee appointed by yourself last year. The gentlemen constituting this Committee assisted Treasurer Bingham during the last canvass in obtaining funds, and under your and his instruction expended moneys, adjusted difficulties, and performed every function pertaining to an executive committee.

The Committee, of which I am Chairman, accepted the responsibility placed upon it by the general committee, at Altoona, and in sincere observance of the responsibility of the resolution, notified Messrs. Creeley and O'Neill that they would be afforded an opportunity to be heard in the matter of their dispute before the sub-committee. At the first and second meetings of the sub-committee there was no quorum, but at the third meeting, a quorum being present, an examination was entered into, and a conclusion arrived at which the Committee believe would bring harmony to the party in that district.

This committee, from its announcement in the meeting at Altoona, up to the date of its final action, acted in accordance with the spirit of the State Central Committee's resolution, and for the good of the Republican party.

You never officially notified me or the committee that we were not the Executive Committee until your published letter of the 7th instant. What you assume now to be the Executive Committee is either of recent appointment, or you permitted the general committee at Altoona to be deceived as to who constituted it. That we were appointed as an Executive Committee by you and performed the duties during the last campaign is and was certainly the opinion of the undersigned. Whether or not you had two Executive Committees is best known to yourself.

Mr. Dickinson, so far as I am aware, did not act as Chairman of any Executive Committee during the last campaign. Mr. H. G. Jones also states that he never knew he was on any committee. In fact, no one of the committee knew anything about it except Mr. Pennypacker; how he obtained his information, you are probably aware of.

My reputation, and the good name of the gentlemen associated with me, is as well known in this community as your own; the unwarrantable allegation contained in your letter of the 7th inst. forces me, in view of the recent honor which the party have tendered me, to publish this statement.

I respectfully request that the State Central Committee be reconvened and the question settled as to who constitutes the Executive Committee. Should you determine to ignore my request, I would respectfully tender to the State Committee my resignation of membership.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

As members of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, we endorse the statements set forth in Mr. William R. Leeds' letter, and unite with him in requesting the reconvening of the General Committee for the purpose named. Should you determine to ignore this request, we would respectfully tender to the State Committee our resignations of membership.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. C. TITTERMARY,
W. ELLIOTT.

TO JOHN COVODE. 1*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,
under the auspices of the
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
OF PHILADELPHIA,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 14,
AT CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
The meeting will be addressed by
HON. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS,
OF BALTIMORE.
LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President.
J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.
A. WILSON HENSZEY,
9 12 3t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

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Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

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☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

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☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
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PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.
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Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
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The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.
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The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.
In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.
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## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The Opening Night at the Arch.**

On Saturday night the Arch Street Theatre opened for the season with Goldsmith's ever fresh and entertaining comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*. A very large audience was in attendance, which applauded as heartily as the actors could desire, and the ladies and gentlemen on the stage for their part played with proper animation, and endeavored to make the occasion an enjoyable one to all concerned in it. *She Stoops to Conquer* is an excellent play to show the strength of a stock company, for while its characters are a little more than conventionalities, its humorous situation and bright, sparkling dialogue demand a high degree of culture in the actors if the comedy is to give the proper amount of pleasure to the class of play-goers who prefer a spicy dialogue that betrays the pen of a master to the stunning situations of the mere scissors-and-paste-pot dramatists. *She Stoops to Conquer* has held its place upon the stage for a good many years, and the bloom of Goldsmith's genial nature is as fresh upon it as it was when it was first produced at Covent Garden Theatre amid the applause of the public and the congratulations of the loving friends of the impecunious author. The performance on Saturday evening was not great, but it was good, and it showed the company at the Arch to be fully up to the average of past seasons, and in some respects stronger than it was last year. Mr. Barton Hill appeared as "Young Marlowe," Mr. Mackay as "Hardcastle," Mr. Craig as "Tony Lumpkin," Mr. James as "Mr. Hastings," Mrs. Wallis as "Sir Charles Marlowe," Mr. Hemple as "Diggory," Mrs. Drew as "Miss Hardcastle," Mrs. Thayer as "Mrs. Hardcastle," and Miss Emilie Kiehl as "Miss Neville." These ladies and gentlemen were greeted with cordial applause when they made their appearance, and a most hearty welcome was extended to Mr. Barton Hill in particular, who takes his old position of leading man and stage manager after a year's absence in England. Mr. Wallis, who has also been away from the Arch for a year, was likewise welcomed back with much cordiality. The only new face in the company is that of Miss Emilie Kiehl, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, and apparently of fair abilities as an actress. Miss Kiehl was nervous at first on facing a strange audience, but this soon wore off, and she played the not very exacting part of "Miss Neville" with grace and spirit.

The comedietta of *The Swiss Swains* was given as an afterpiece, for the purpose of introducing Miss May Saville, the new soubrette, Mrs. Maeder, and Mr. McManus. Miss Saville is a pleasant singer, a graceful dancer, and a sprightly actress. She promises to be a valuable acquisition to the company.

Mr. Mark Hassler appeared as leader of the orchestra, and gave an agreeable selection of popular music. Mr. Hassler, as the presiding musical genius of the Chesnut last year, proved that he knew how to cater for the public tastes in the line of his art, and under his management the music at the Arch will probably be a prominent feature of the entertainment during the present season.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "King Lear." To-morrow evening *Damon and Pythias* will be performed, on Wednesday *Richelieu*, and on Thursday *Othello*.

AT THE ARCH Victorien Sardou's drama of *Fernande* will be produced this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of attractive novelties are announced for this week. Mr. Edward Burton, the celebrated comedian, will make his first appearance, and the interludes of the *The Two Dromios* and *The Prussian Exiles* will be performed for the first time.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new programme, which contains many interesting and attractive features, will be presented.

AT THE AMERICAN an entertaining variety performance will be given this evening.

DAN RICE'S GREAT CIRCUS will perform on the lot on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, this afternoon and evening, to-morrow, and on Wednesday. This circus has a first-rate troupe of performers of various specialties, and for those fond of fine equestrianism and the other attractions of the ring it offers great inducements.

## CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

*Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

THE $15 FALL AND WINTER SUITS, which are so popular at this time and so beautifully cut, made, and trimmed, and in such vast varieties that you have only to look upon them and they will speak to you—not in an audible voice, but by a power more potent than words—they will speak to your understanding, to your pecuniary interests, to your personal appearance, even to physical powers, for they adorn you with a full chest and broad and square shoulders. There is nothing to compete with the $15 suits sold at the Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DELAWARE FARM NEAR NEW CASTLE.—By an advertisement in this afternoon's TELEGRAPH it will be seen that a very desirable property, containing eighty-four acres, near New Castle, Delaware, and having a very large front on the river, will be sold on Wednesday next, September 14, at 2 o'clock.

GOING! GOING! GONE!—Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" has now taken the place of all Cements and Mucilages.

## MARRIED.

ALDEN.—At Newport, R. I., September 10, Colonel BRADFORD R. ALDEN, late United States Army.
Funeral services at Laurel Hill Chapel, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next.

MCMULLAN—WHITTAKER.—On Thursday, September 8, at the Church of the Advent, by the Rector, Rev. J. W. Claxton, WILLIAM MCMULLAN to LAVINIA WHITTAKER, both of this city.

SHAMLEY—GREEN.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. Father Reily, Mr. THOMAS SHAMLEY to Miss CATHARINE L. GREEN, eldest daughter of D. C. Green, all of this city.

## DIED.

DESILVER.—On the 10th instant, HARRISON T. DESILVER, aged 45 years.
His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1220 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock.

FOWLER.—On the 10th instant, HENRY FOWLER, aged 52 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F.; Greble Council, No. 103, O. U. A. M.; Abou Ben Adhem Association, I. O. O. F., and the Potters in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Allen street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

CHIDESTER.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, WILLIAM CHIDESTER, in the 35th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, also Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 Penn street, Manayunk, on Wednesday, 14th, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.

MAXWELL.—On the morning of the 10th instant, EBENEZER MAXWELL, in the 42d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tulpehocken street, Germantown, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

### DRY GOODS.

**EDWIN HALL,**

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED TO-DAY

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

**Silks,**
**Cloak Velvets,**
**Dress Goods,**

AND

**SHAWLS,**

To which he particularly invites the attention of ladies.

**EDWIN HALL,**

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

**FALL OPENING OF NEW GGODS**

**H. STEEL & SON,**

**Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,**

Opened to-day a New Stock of

**Choice Foreign Dress Goods.**

CORDED SILK POPLINS, New Colors.
EMPRESS SILK POPLINS, New Colors.
ALL WOOL SATIN POPLINS, Cloth Colors.
ALL-WOOL SERGE POPLINS, Cloth Colors.
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS POPLINS, all colors.
ALL-WOOL CORDED POPLINS
BRIGHT PLAID SERGE POPLINS, in great variety of new plaids, 31c. to $1.
4000 yards AMERICAN POPLIN ALPACAS, best quality, 50c.
SUPERIOR BLACK ALPACAS.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, 25 inches wide, from $1·50 to $5.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, Choice Shades,
FINE LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
SILK PLUSHES, all colors.
BLACK VELVETEENS, Velvet Finish.
NOVELTIES IN FALL SHAWLS. 1t

**400 ARCH STREET. 400**

**EYRE & LANDELL,**

On the first intimation of HOSTILITIES, went into the market and bought largely of GOODS likely to be affected.

GOOD BLACK SILKS,
GOOD PLAIN SILKS,
GOOD BLACK MOHAIR,
GOOD BLACK ALPACA,
MUHLHAUSEN PRINTS,
FOREIGN WOOLLENS,
LYONS VELVETS,
LEIPSIC PLAIDS,
DRESDEN WOOLLENS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BERLIN SHAWLS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
LACE HDKFS.,
VALENCIENNES LACES. 9 12 mwf3m
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS, Etc. Etc.

**MILLIKEN'S**

**LINEN STORE,**

**No. 828 ARCH STREET**

AND

**No. 1128 CHESNUT Street**

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

### PAPER HANGINGS.

**PAPER HANGINGS**

**THAT WILL WASH.**

After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

**JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,**

**No. 12 North THIRD St.,**

9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

### FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to

E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
9 5 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

### TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

### COAL.

**THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company**

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

**"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"**

OR THE

**Newport Coal,**

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

**PRESENT LOW PRICES**

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

**$5·50.**

**LARGE NUT**

**White Ash, Pure and Clean.**

**Give it a Trial.**

**MITCHELL & WROTH'S**

COAL DEPOT,

**N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,**

9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $3·90; Stove, $3·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

### HOTELS.

**ATLANTIC HOUSE.**

**Newport, Rhode Island.**

**BOARD REDUCED.**

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

**COLONNADE HOTEL,**

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

### WATCHES.

**C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WATCH CASES,**

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

**WATCHES,**

**No. 608 CHESNUT Street.**

MANUFACTORY, No. 23 South FIFTH Street.

### OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoutre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

### CARPETINGS.

**CARPETINGS.**

**NEW**
**Designs,**
**NEW**
**Colorings.**

**OIL CLOTHS.**

**AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.**

**R. L. KNIGHT & SON,**

**1222**

**CHESNUT STREET,**

9 9 fmwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

**CARPETINGS.**

**McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,**

**No. 509 CHESNUT Street.**

**French Moquettes,**
**French Axminsters,**
**Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.**
**English Brussels,**
**Crossley's Tapestries,**
**Hall and Stair Carpetings,**

**CARPETINGS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**LOWEST PRICES.**

**McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,**

**No. 509 CHESNUT Street,**

8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

**723 CARPETINGS. 723**

**PEABODY & WESTON,**

Successors to

**E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,**

**No. 723 CHESNUT Street,**

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

**English Body Brussels,**
**Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,**
**3-Plys Ingrains,**
**Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,**
**Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.**

**At Moderate Prices.**

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

**PEABODY & WESTON,**

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

### FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

**COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS**

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

**KILBURN & GATES,**

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

**No. 619 MARKET STREET,**

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

**FALL STYLES!**

**FINE BOOTS AND SHOES**

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

**BARTLETT,**

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD21 ABOVE CHESNUT.

### SEWING MACHINES.

**THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,**

*For Sale on Easy Terms.*

**NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.**

4 mwsj PHILADELPHIA.

### MACHINERY.

PUNCHING, CUTTING, SCORING AND Perforating Machines for paper and metals.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 2 mj No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

# FOURTH EDITION

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

## The Prussians Halt 25 Miles from Paris.

## Diplomacy Steps In

## The Russian-Austrian Movement.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### *FROM EUROPE.*

PARIS, Sept. 12.

**The Successes at Toul**

and Montmedy, together with the reported halt in the enemy's advance, have led to more activity on the Bourse and considerable buying on speculative account.

LONDON, Sept. 12—Noon.

**The Prussian Army Halted**

twenty-five miles from Paris at the special request of M. Bismarck, to consider the Russian-Austrian proposition for an armistice.

**The Departure for Tours Postponed.**

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Despatches just received here from Paris state that the departure of certain members of the French Government for Tours has been indefinitely postponed.

The *Gaulois* also states that the diplomatic body have postponed their departure.

**Contradictory News.**

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The telegrams from the seat of war in the papers here to-day are a perfect chaos of wild and contradictory statements. The reports forwarded to the New York Associated Press have been in the main correct. The Telegraphic Bureau in Paris has begun to refuse to receive private telegrams for transmission.

**Garibaldi**

is expected in Paris.

**France and Military Dictators.**

The *Times* of this morning says France has been cured of military dictators.

**The Defense of Paris.**

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a stubborn defense of Paris is certain if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty is evidently a mistaken one.

MADRID, Sept. 12.

**Spanish Sympathy for France.**

Demonstrations of sympathy with the French republic continue in the northern provinces. The republicans in this city have signed an address demanding the convocation of the Cortes.

**Thiers on a Secret Mission.**

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is officially announced that Thiers will leave here this evening for London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg on a secret mission. The Prussians were at Melun last night. The reports of an armistice increase in consistency. The diplomatic corps has deferred its departure from the city.

**Ship News.**

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—The steamship Batavia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

BREST, Sept. 12.—The steamship Pereire, from New York for Havre, touched here this morning and proceeded.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Fire in Boston.**

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The starch factory of H. Barker & Co., at Watertown, was burned to-day. Loss, $5000; insured.

**Suicide.**

Edward Bradley hung himself in jail in this city yesterday, where he was confined awaiting trial for murder.

**Maine Election.**

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 12—Noon.—The vote of Lewiston up to this hour is larger than last year, the Democrats bringing out every voter. The Republicans generally support Perham for Governor and Frye for Congress, but are much divided on State Senator and Representatives to the Legislature. The Chamberlain Republicans are to a great extent voting for the Democratic candidate for State Senator.

In Auburn the Democrats, Chamberlain Republicans, and Labor Reformers generally unite on the candidate or Representative opposed to the Republican candidate.

**Ship News.**

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Arrived, steamships Tripoli and Etna, from Liverpool.

### *FROM BALTIMORE.*

**Anniversary of the Battle of North Point.**

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—To-day being the fifty-sixth anniversary of the battle of North Point, it was observed by the closing of the municipal offices, public schools, etc., and a general display of flags from public and private buildings. The Association of Old Defenders paraded this morning and proceeded to Gowanstown, where they partook of the annual dinner. There was also a parade of the Baltimore City Fire Department.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Flour dull; State dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. White Corn scarce and in demand at 88@90c. Oats dull at 49@52c. Rye dull. Pork quiet at $29; Bacon active and firm; rib sides at 17¼@17¾c.; clear rib sides, 18c.; shoulders at 15½@15¾c. Lard quiet at 17c. Whisky sells freely at 91@92c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10000 City 6s, prior to '69 | 102¼ | 50 sh 13th & 15th St | 20 |
| $2500 do | 102¼ | 100 sh Union Cl | ⅛ |
| $5000 do..New..c | 101⅞ | 100 sh Read.. b5&1. | 48⅛ |
| $1000 Pa & N Y C 7s | 91⅞ | 24 do ..trf.c. | 48¼ |
| 5 sh Penna R | 59⅛ | 40 sh Sp & Pine R.. | 24 |
| 160 do..s5. | 59 | 100 sh Clinton Cl... | ½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 5-20s, '65, Jan & July | 110¾ | 100 sh Read R..b15. | 48⅛ |
| $5000 Pa 6s, 3d se. | 111 | 100 do..c. | 48 3-16 |
| 10 sh O C & A R | 45¾ | 100 do..s60wn. | 48 3-16 |
| 100 do | 45⅞ | 76 do..ls. | 48¼ |
| 100 do | 45⅞ | 100 do ..b60. | 48-44 |
| 50 sh Minehill R.ls. | 51⅜ | 100 do..b5&1. | 48¼ |
| 6 sh Cam & Am R. | 115 | 20 sh Leh V R..ls. | 58⅛ |
| | | 200 sh Penna s30.ls. | 58⅛ |

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 9 2 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT Episcopal Academy, BERLIN, New Jersey. 9 7 10t*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th. 8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a few more pupils on the Piano. Terms moderate. Address "Music," at this office. 1t*

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. (8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## THE SEAT OF WAR.

## Important Naval Movements.

## Fortifying French Towns

## United States Intervention.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Naval Movements.**

MARSEILLES, Sept 12.—Esquiros, hearing that two corsairs had passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, has ordered an armed preparation to ke made here to repel any attack.

**Twenty Thousand Volunteers**

left here yesterday for Paris.

**The National Defense.**

The municipal council has unanimously declared that the municipal corporation must participate in the national defense.

**The United States and Prussia.**

PRAGUE, Sept. 12.—Berlin telegrams to the *Politique*, of this city, say that a great sensation was created by a despatch of the American Government to its Envoy at the Prussian capital, expressing the hope that there would now be a cessation of the war, in view of the fact that its aim—the dethronement of Napoleon—had been accomplished. No sooner had the Minister communicated the despatch to Von Thiele and Eulenburg than it was sent to King William by a special courier.

**Fortifying French Towns.**

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Orders have been issued by the Government at Paris for fortifications at Havre, Marseilles, Dunkirk, and other points. The quotas of nine of the large French war steamers are to be filled to the utmost, and the vessels held ready to weigh anchor at a moment's notice.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Arrest of Old Offenders.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Thomas P. Gordon, a whisky operator who escaped from custody in 1867 by walking out of court with books under his arm, was rearrested on Saturday last and this morning held for trial by United States Commissioner Osborne in twenty thousand dollars bail.

James O'Neil having given straw bail in $7500 for the reappearance of Morris Hill, the defaulting cashier of the Westchester Bank, was this morning held in $20,000 bail for examination.

### JEWELRY ETC.

**J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,**

**JEWELLERS,**

**No. 902 CHESNUT Street.**

Have largely increased their stock of

**DIAMONDS**

AND

**DIAMOND JEWELRY,**

**EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS, OPALS AND CAMEOS,**

In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepar by the most Skillful Workmen.

They also call particular attention to

**NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY**

IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL,
TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. (8 5 fmwtfrp

**No. 902 CHESNUT Street.**

### CURTAINS AND SHADES.

**AT LOW PRICES.**

**500 PAIRS**

**New and Elegant**

**LACE CURTAINS,**

**The Richest Goods Ever Offered.**

Ordered and Manufactured expressly for us previous to the present war, and will be sold at much less than the prices for the coming season.

**Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,**

**CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,**

**No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.**

9 5 mwf6trp PHILADELPHIA.

### HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

## *AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.*

**Kansas Politics—Hon. Sidney Clarke—Kansas Newspapers—City Growths—Establishment of Newspapers.**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 8.—Politicians in this State are busy. The Republican State Convention meets at Topeka to-day to nominate their candidates, and as the State is overwhelmingly Republican, a nomination is tantamount to an election. The biggest fight will be for the one seat in Congress. The present Representative, Hon. Sidney Clarke, has served three terms, and is trying hard to secure a re-election; but there appears to be a very decided and strong opposition to his renomination, mainly on account of his connection with a ring known as the Black Bob Robbery, to get possession of the Shawnee Indian lands in Johnson county.

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS.

The rapid settling up of the State from all parts of the world gives great activity to newspaper enterprise. It is the character of this people that even the most remote settlement must be within reach of a church, school-house, and newspaper office, and as new communities are springing up in every direction, the opportunity for starting a newspaper is readily made available. Starting a newspaper here is not so great a financial undertaking as at the East.

A number of settlers find themselves within easy reach of one another on the bank of some pleasant stream. They see chances for speculation, and trading in town lots *at first* pays better than raising corn. In common with most settlements in Kansas they have good land, fine seasons, and good limestone for building purposes to offer the immigrant, but these settlers are remote from railroad communication, and their advantages are not known outside of their vicinity. To join the universal chorus of tooting, they are ambitious to acquire a penny whistle of their own, and to this end get some active-minded newspaper aspirant to join them, and at the expense of a few hundred dollars, raised by general assessment, start with a second-hand outfit. When once set going it is the journalist's own fault if he does not get along. Being his own editor, compositor, and pressman, his expenses cannot be heavy, and even if his subscription list brings him in nothing for the first year, if diligent he can derive enough revenue from advertisements and job work to pay his paper and ink bills. His board and clothing need not trouble him, as the editor of a paper in this section can command such influence as to be regarded a full equivalent for the creature comforts of life. After a year or so of this chrysalis existence the newspaper man finds population gathering around; his circulation and influence increasing, his village lots gaining in value, and if he has the right stuff in him he finds a future opening which will amply repay for the privations and hard work experienced at the beginning.

This city of Leavenworth is a beautiful place and the commercial metropolis of Kansas, and finds her business improves with the constant accessions of a sterling population to Kansas. The amount of business done last year exceeds $10,000,000, and this year will be much larger. No location west of the Missouri river is better adapted for an extensive commerce and the establishment of manufacturing than this city. It is on a hill on the west bank of the river, enjoying every facility of water and railroad communication in all directions; a splendid wrought-iron bridge is now being constructed from the city across the Missouri river. West and north of the city stands Fort Leavenworth, the most considerable military post in the whole Department of the West. General Pope, the department commander, has lately removed his headquarters from St. Louis to this place, and extensive additions are now being made to the already large number of buildings.

Perhaps the most important advantage to this city is the opening of a valuable coal mine upon the north side of the town. This affords the citizens a cheap supply of fuel mined at their doors. The coal is the best quality of bituminous, and the shaft is 710 feet deep. A strong impetus is thus given to build up an extensive manufacturing interest here. There are already several manufacturing establishments, and, with the rich agricultural country surrounding, a constantly-increasing business in this line may be expected. Nothing should stand in the way of this place becoming the centre of great manufacturing wealth. To afford an incentive to capital to seek this mode of employment, the City Council recently passed a resolution offering a royalty of three per cent. on all new manufacturing enterprises started in this city up to $10,000, which shall be applied as capital in that class of business. FRITZ.

## *A BOGUS BOURBON.*

**A Double of Charles X Appealing to Philadelphia for Alms.**

The question "Have we a Bourbon among us?" used to be an every-day one, but it has long since ceased to agitate the public. Below we give a reprint of a curious advertisement which appeared in a Philadelphia paper on June 18, 824. At this time the actual Charles X was par mount in French politics, and a few months afterwards ascended the throne, on the death of his brother, Louis XVIII. Now that another royal family of France has started on its wanderings over the world, the appeal of the bogus Bourbon will be read with interest. We may soon have some bogus Bonapartes amongst us. The advertisement reads:—

*The Dauphin of France to the Citizens of Philadelphia.*

THE French Consuls in the United States of America, who have been instructed by the public papers, and by myself, of my claim—that of being the son of Louis XVI—and who have been unwilling to grant me means by which my family (the house of Bourbon and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria) could be instructed of my existence and pretensions; these same Consuls have refused me all assistance, to prevent me from reaching my country, where their characters could be made known.

The Supreme Ruler will not suffer the guilty to pass unpunished, and will prove that sooner or later the virtuous and wise will meet their due reward. Having spent twenty-five years of my existence both with the army and populace of France is sufficient for my satisfaction to know that the people in general did not participate in the destruction of my parents—hence it is that I recognize the French nation the sole heir of my rights should death arrest me before I ascend the throne of my ancestors.—I have never been married—I have no children—I acknowledge none.

I wait the result of my fate, which cannot long be procrastinated, considering the weak state of my health, which has been aggravated by various drugs, administered to me for the purpose of destroying the faculties of my mind, in order that I should become an idiot. Of death I entertain no fear; if I did it would be only necessary to take a retrospective view of the cruel end of my father and mother, to make life odious.

One moment could deliver me from such a hard fate, but I belong to the French nation, and shall sustain the justice of my cause; and struggle against adversity with unsubdued spirit, and show myself worthy of being the son of Louis the XVI.

The long persecutions which I have encountered have deprived me of the means of conveying me there. I have therefore opened a voluntary subscription, that those who commiserate my situation may aid me in recovering those rights so long lost, for which, in more prosperous days, I will express my acknowledgments. I can be personally seen at No. 78 South street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES X,
June 11 1t Rois des Francais et de Navarrois.

## LOUIS BLANC.

**His Views on the French Crisis—Monarchical Anxiety for the Imperial Despotism.**

M. Louis Blanc, dating in London on the 14th of August, wrote as follows to the Paris *Temps:*—

How is it possible to read without a shudder the articles with which the London *Times* invokes in our behalf the protective mediation of the neutral powers, adding, "Let them make haste, let them make haste; soon, perhaps, it may be too late!" It is true the London *Times* does not ask that they should implore peace for us upon any harsh or humiliating terms, it does not offer us that insult. But, in fact, it holds that in expiation of the policy of the man whom we have allowed to remain at our head, it would not be too much to condemn us to defray the expenses of the war. What! are we then reduced after three partial defeats to this extremity—to find no other means of safety than in the friendly feelings of Englishmen, or their desire to preserve intact the old system of the European balance of power? The indescribable lack of foresight with which the signal for this disastrous war was given, the incomprehensible ignorance of the forces with which a conflict was so fiercely desired; the madness of plans based upon hypotheses since discovered to be completely absurd, the absence, too evident now, of preparation commensurate with the nature of the enterprise, the complete absence of strategy, the incompetence of the directing mind, the accumulation of faults which converted the battle-fields into mere slaughter-houses—have all these things become so evident to the English that at one they consider that they render wholly superfluous the value of our soldiers—those incomparable soldiers whose almost fabulous heroism everywhere has excited expressions of admiration, and of whom many cannot speak without tears? What country, then, would be capable of sustaining itself in the hour of supreme danger if it be not that which possesses such children? But there are a great many Englishmen who believe France to be unconquerable—that is to say, if instead of belonging to such man, or to such a family, or to such a party, she belongs to herself. We cannot avoid being impressed with that patriotism which silences recriminations, suppresses resentments, and postpones reproaches, and which will not allow civil dissension to intervene as an auxiliary to the invaders. But it is inconceivable that France, condemned to expiate so many faults committed against her, should continue to accept the orders of him by whom they have been committed. People are astonished that Frenchmen, without distinction of party, do not agree among themselves to deprive the author of this fearful state of things of the power of making it still more fearful. It is not a mere question of recrimination, of retribution or of party, but it is a question of public safety. To-morrow—how can we avoid thinking of to-morrow? This is so evident that the *Times*—since the Crimean war the *English Monitour of Bonapartism*—uttered a few days back the word "abdication." Not that the English consider that the safety of France should be purchased at the price of a violent revolution, but they are of opinion that at the point at which things are threatening to arrive—at the point, indeed, which they have already attained—the only method of preventing internal commotions from being added to the calamities of war is by common agreement, removing the pretexts for them. Power must no longer be left in the hands which have made so lamentable a use of it. It must not be that at a moment when every Frenchman should have but one idea in his mind he should have two pressing upon him. The necessity of preserving France must not be contemplated for the sake of the imperialists by a necessity of saving the dynasty. It must not be that to the friends of liberty, whosoever they may be, the victory of the country should appear to be involved in a revival of despotism. A desire to spare the imperial prestige from decisive blows must not induce those who are in the secret of the real state of things to disguise the truth, or to mislead men's minds as to the extent of the faults that have been committed at the risk of driving France from one illusion to another until it should become swallowed up in an abyss.

## A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

**Another Great Campaign Once Fought Over the Present Battle-Fields.**

It is certainly one of the greatest curiosities in history that exactly one thousand years ago, in the year of our Lord 870, the people of France and Germany fought under their kings upon the same soil, that of Lorraine, for very nearly the same reasons, and with the same result. This happened as follows:—The empire of Charlemagne and that of his son who succeeded him, Ludwig I, called the Pious, was divided by his three sons, the grandsons of Charlemagne, in 843, at the Congress of Verdun, between themselves in such a manner that Lothaire received, besides the title of Emperor, Italy and what was then called Middle Franconia, a strip of land running from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and there joining Upper Italy, a broad strip of land containing modern Holland, Belgium, the Lorraine, the Alsace, and all that part of Southern France lying between the Rhone and Saone and the Alps on the east. Ludwig received Eastern Franconia, which was from that time called Germania, or Germany, and from which he, as Germany's first king, was called Ludwig the German.

Carl, who was called the Bald, from his bald head, received Western Franconia, from that time called Franconia or France. Lothaire died in 855, and again subdivided his empire amongst his three sons. To the oldest, Ludwig, he gave Italy and the crown and title of emperor; to the second, Lothaire, the northern part of his dominion, comprising a part of modern Holland, Belgium, and the province called up to this day Loraine or Lotharingen, the Alsace, and all the land extending down to the Saone. To the youngest, Carl, he gave all the land south of the Saone to the Mediterranean, under the title of Kingdom of Provence.

In 869 Lothaire died without heirs, after he had previously become possessed also of his brother Carl's Kingdom of Provence, and it was then that Carl the Bald, King of France, stepped forward to take sole possession of his nephew's kingdom, comprising all the eastern part of modern France, and extending from the Meuse to the Rhine, and from the Rhone to the Alps, and from the North Sea way down to the Mediterranean. He was completely successful, for his nephew Ludwig, the Emperor in Italy, and his brother Ludwig, the King of Germany, had both their hands too full to claim their share of the rich inheritance.

But a year later, in 870, just one thousand years ago, suddenly a large and well-appointed German army crossed the Rhine, broke into France, and defeated Carl the Bald and his armies at once, and so completely that he was compelled to sign a treaty of peace in the same year (870), by which he ceded to his brother Ludwig, the German, all the eastern part of those lands which he had appropriated from his nephew, and comprising the modern provinces of Alsace, Eastern Lorraine, and the territories around the cities of Trier, or Treves, Cologne, Mastricht, and Utrecht, down to the mouth of the river Rhine.

The first grand fight for the Rhine provinces on the part of France, and the Alsace and Lorraine on that of Germany, which is, after all, if not the sole cause, certainly one of the principal causes of the present war of 1870, took place consequently just one thousand years ago, in 870, and with the same result.

## A MADMAN'S MANIA.

Towards nightfall on Thursday last the little township of Ewing, near Trenton, N. J., was startled by the announcement that a madman was in the vicinity, terrifying the children by his wild demeanor. Every door was closed as fast as the arrival was made known. In a few minutes he appeared before the house of Patrick Tracy with big stones in his fists, and commenced pelting them at the walls and door. Tracy was about to rush forth upon him, when he found that it would be no easy matter to conquer him. He accordingly placed his affrighted wife in the room, locked the door, and ran through a back entrance for assistance. A gentleman named Augustus immediately loaded his double barrelled gun and hastened back with Tracy. He scarcely had time to scan the assailant when the latter rushed frantically towards him, threw him to the ground, and, wresting the weapon from his hands, was about to present it to his head. Tracy caught the gun, however, and a desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which the maniac received several severe blows on the head. When he found that he could not retain his hold of the gun he seized a stone, and with one blow mashed the hand of Augustus. After an obstinate contest they subdued him, and he retreated hastily from the spot. Tracy and Augustus were too much exhausted to pursue him, but went before Justice Mills, of Trenton, to procure a warrant for the man's arrest. He was committed to the county jail.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1870.

In pursuance of the call of MAHLON H DICKINSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee of State Central Committee, the Committee met at 3 P. M. this day at the Continental Hotel.

The Chairman read the following letter:—

ALTOONA, Aug. 16, 1870.

M. H. DICKINSON:

DEAR SIR:—The State Central Committee have to-day passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the whole matter of the dispute between Captain Creely and the Hon. Charles O'Neill, in regard to the Congressional nomination in the Second district, be referred for examination to the Executive Committee, and that both parties be afforded an opportunity to be heard before said committee.

You will please convene the Executive Committee, of which you are chairman, and take into consideration the above resolution.

Truly yours, JOHN COVODE,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

On motion of Charles H. Pennypacker, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee have no wish to interfere with the nomination for Congress in the Second district, as they believe that all questions relative thereto should be settled by the City Executive Committee.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolution to Hon. Charles O'Neill, Captain Creely, John Price Wetherill, Cornelius Walborn, and Chairman of Republican City Executive Committee.

On motion, adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
CHAS. H. PENNYPACKER, Secretary. 9 8 4t

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, located NINTH Street, south of LOCUST.—The Committee to distribute free tickets to medical students for the lectures of the University, which commence October 1, will receive applications until October 15. The application must be made in writing, with evidence of inability to pay full fees and of good moral character. The names of the gratuitous students will not be disclosed. Apply to or address W. PAINE DEAN, M. D., University Building, for free medical attention, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. 8 27 smw9t

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, September 5, 1870, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

DANIEL SMITH, JR., HENRY LEWIS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, J. GILLINGHAM FELL,
THOMAS ROBINS, DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JOHN DEVEREUX, FRANKLIN A. COMLY,
THOMAS SMITH,

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, JR., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 7 7t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

9 6 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
9 5 10t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 503 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

## POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
9 15 tu§ DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1860.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1955-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " " ends.
105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

**BAND BRACELETS.**
**CHAIN BRACELETS.**

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

**Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,**

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw§ No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

**TOWER CLOCKS.**

**G. W. RUSSELL,**

**No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,**

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 27§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

## WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

**CARSTAIRS & McCALL,**

**No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.**

IMPORTERS OF

**Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PURE RYE WHISKIES.**

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

## PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 208 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 8, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M of MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, for clearing the channel of the Schuylkill river at its mouth, at Gibson's Point, and above to the Chesnut Street Bridge.

The channel is to be dredged at the places named to obtain a width of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and a depth of eighteen (18) feet at mean low water. The material to be removed is mostly sand. It must be disposed of in conformity with the regulations of the Board of Port Wardens.

The amount to be excavated is about 40,000 cubic yards. Proposals will state the price per cubic yard measured in the scows, and the time of commencing and completing the work.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum on partial payments will be made until the completion of the work.

No contract will be entered into for working after the 30th of June, 1871.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this Office, and any other information practicable to give.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Dredging the Schuylkill River."

J. D. KURTZ,
9 9 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
9 9 6t DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 61t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

## PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 12th instant, for the construction of sewers on the line of Franklin street, from the sewer on Race street to a point four hundred and seventy feet north of Race street, and on Fifteenth street, from South Penn Square to the south side of Chesnut street; said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of November, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of AUGUSTINE G. STONE, administrator of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 2 fmw5t

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 7, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores.

Amongst the articles to be sold are 18,000 *blankets (woollen)*, and 80,000 *knit shirts*. Also pants, jackets, overcoats, etc., etc.

Printed catalogues can be obtained on application at this Office.

Terms of sale—10 per cent. down, remainder on delivery.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
9 8 6t Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 186[illegible] under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars and every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing

## THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

**The Offers to Raise the Vessel—Why the Oneida Had no More Boats.**

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs the following:—I am informed by a trustworthy correspondent in Japan that Captain Batchelder, an honest American, a friend of the Oneida officers, a man of experience and reputation in the raising of vessels, and entirely responsible for anything he assumes, made to Admiral Rowan of the Asiatic Squadron propositions of which the following are copies:—

YOKOHAMA, April 30, 1870.—Admiral S. C. Rowan—Sir:—I think I could raise the wreck of the Oneida by slinging her between two large vessels, and place her on the beach at Yokoska in safety, and will endeavor to do so for $90,000, all included, provided you will advance me $30,000 to pay a portion of the heavy expense I shall have to incur, as the work progresses; the remaining $60,000 to be paid within two months after the vessel has been raised. All the battery, rigging, etc., to be removed before attempting to raise the hull.

In case the vessel is raised, I will further agree to dock and complete repairs caused by the collision to the Oneida, making one trip with the steamer, for the further sum of $35,000 inclusive, and in case I find it impossible to raise the Oneida, after making faithful attempts, any further sum expended by me to be at my own loss, and no further claim to be made for extras in case of failure on my part to raise the wreck of the Oneida. I would simply say that I would be willing to lose much time and some money before I would abandon the once noble vessel, and have quite as much national pride as most American citizens, and should you see fit to place the work in my hands, I trust that either you nor our Government will have cause to regret it. Faithfully yours,

J. M. BATCHELDER.

REPLY OF ADMIRAL ROWAN.

FLAGSHIP DELAWARE, YOKOHAMA, May 2, 1870.—J. M. Batchelder, Esq.—Sir:—I this morning received your proposal to raise the Oneida. I cannot make the advance you propose. I shall leave for home in a few days, and cannot leave contingent agreements for large amounts behind me. I will give you eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) the day you put the Oneida on the upper beach of Yokoska, or, in case she floats, I will receive her and pay the whole amount. I will also aid you by giving the use of sheet cables of the Idaho, and allow the Monacacy to tow the wreck into port.

Respectfully, etc., S. C. ROWAN,
Rear-Admiral Commanding Asiatic Squadron.

SECOND LETTER OF CAPTAIN BATCHELDER.

YOKOHAMA, May 4, 1870.—Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan—Sir:—In answer to yours of the 3d inst. I beg to say I should be pleased to raise the Oneida on the terms you propose, but in case of any unforeseen accident causing a failure in raising said Oneida, I am unable to lose so large an amount, and I only ask the $30,000 from Government. Should I not succeed, I should be a great loser, and receive nothing more, whereas you would receive a large portion of your money back in the battery, and materials saved from the wreck. In case you should see fit to advance the money, and would draw on the Government at sixty days' sight, or less, I could arrange easily here for what money I required.

Most respectfully yours,
J. M. BATCHELDER.

REPLY OF ADMIRAL ROWAN.

U. S. FLAGSHIP DELAWARE, YOKOHOMA, May 10, 1870.

J. M. BATCHELDER, ESQ.—Sir:—I expected to have seen you after the last proposition was made by you to raise the Oneida. Am I to understand you have made your final offer? I wish to know before concluding other arrangements now in hand. Respectfully yours,

S. C. ROWAN,
Rear Ad'l Com'g Asiatic Squadron.

FURTHER OFFER TO RAISE THE ONEIDA WITHOUT ANY RISK TO THE GOVERNMENT.

YOKOHAMA, May 13, 1870.—Rear Admiral S. C. Rowan—Sir:—Referring to our conversation of this date regarding my proposition to raise the Oneida, I am willing to accept your offer of $80,000, provided you will advance me $10,000 when the battery, safe, etc., are recovered from the Oneida, and a further sum of $20,000 when the vessels are placed over the wreck, and chains attached to the same. I am fully convinced, from my own experience, that it will cost me fully $50,000 to make the attempt to raise the Oneida, and should you wish I can give you a detailed statement of probable cost of my proposed attempt to place the Oneida in safety on the beach of Yokoska. Most respectfully yours. J. M. BATCHELDER.

U. S. FLAGSHIP DELAWARE, YOKOHAMA, May 14, 1870.—J. M. Batchelder, Esq.—Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, in which you propose to raise the Oneida for $80,000, provided that an advance of $30,000 is made. I cannot, in justice to the Government, pay so large an amount for the recovery of the vessel and take all the risks of failure. I am, therefore, obliged to reject your offer. Very respectfully, S. C. ROWAN,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

REPLY.

YOKOHAMA, May 15, 1870—Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Commanding Asiatic Fleet—Sir:—Yours of yesterday's date, declining to accept my final offer to raise the Oneida and make the required advance of $10,000 when the battery was raised, and $20,000 when vessels were over and chains made fast to the Oneida, is at hand. I regret you could not give the required advance. In justice to myself and my family, I cannot take less. Were I a rich man I would have cheerfully commenced work on the Oneida, relying upon the Government to repay me at some future time. The $20,000 advance I required from you on account of the hull was not the one-half it would have required me to have advanced ere I could have raised the Oneida. Most respectfully yours,

J. M. BATCHELDER.

SINGULAR ACTION BY ADMIRAL ROWAN.

At one time Admiral Rowan sent the following memoranda, bearing neither date nor signature, to Captain Bachelder, intimating that an offer of that kind would be accepted, but withdrew it when Captain Bachelder acceded to the terms:—

MEMORANDA.

"When the guns, carriages, masts, spars, riggings, anchors, cables, and money-chest are recovered and put in the Idaho, and when the chains, five on a side, are made fast to the hulk, the Government will pay $20,000 on account. And when the Oneida is securely afloat in the harbor at Yokoska, or, in case she does not float in safety, she will be placed on shore, on a bottom free from rocks and stones, when tide is lowest, with the injured part placed in the best position for repairs, then the Government will pay $60,000 more, and be free of all charges and claims whatever thereafter."

It seems strange that a historic ship, costing the Government more than $300,000, and having on board personal effects of great intrinsic value to the friends of the martyrs, and which the Government should have spared no reasonable pains to recover, was not thought to be worth the risk of $10,000. In fact, no risk was involved, for the battery, spars, rigging, safe, etc., which would undoubtedly have been saved, were worth at least that amount. With ships over the wreck, and chains attached, comparatively all the expense and labor of raising the Oneida would have been over. But the offer was not accepted, and the ship, with her contents, is left to ruin. Captain Batchelder proposed to make the Oneida ready for sea for $125,000, but it appears that nothing was done, nor was any person allowed to do anything. It is understood that arrangements for raising the Oneida were fully completed in the absence of Admiral Rowan, soon after the disaster occurred, but the arrival of the Admiral arrested the work.

The Admiral, while at Yokohama, seemed to be anxious to prove himself blameless, and Captain Williams at fault, for not having more boats. The only man who was saved from the Oneida, and who knew anything about the matter, should have been called as a witness. It is reported that Mr. Crowningshield, the Captain's clerk, has stated that Captain Williams made requisition for boats, and received as an answer, both verbally and in the Admiral's own handwriting on the back of the requisition, directions to wait until he got to a cheaper port. Mr. Yates says that he was on a board of estimate and survey with Le Maldeau, in the matter of boats, and that Captain Williams told them to make the estimates as low as possible or the Admiral would not allow it. It may be said that in the Admiral's absence Captain Williams was the senior officer in Japan, and would have bought boats on his own responsibility, but the Admiral had refused the requisition and left orders to that effect. In regard to raising the Oneida, in one sentence Admiral Rowan says, "I shall leave for home in a few days, and cannot leave contingent agreements for large amounts behind;" and in another sentence offers $80,000 for what must be completed long after he left. It was not reasonable to require any one to take all the risk, bear all the expenses, leaving the Admiral entirely free from all responsibility. He speaks of "concluding other arrangements in hand." What arrangements? Nothing was done. The inaction indicates either indifference or incapacity. It is not surprising that the matter is regarded with wonder, to use a mild term, by relatives of the victims who were lost by the criminal carelessness of this Admiral.

The Japan *Mail*, published in Yokohama, under date of July 16, says:—"We firmly believe that an action would lie against the American Admiral or the United States Government in behalf of the relatives of the deceased crew, for neglecting to have the Oneida properly supplied with boats, and if strict justice is invoked it is there that it must begin." The *Mail* is an English paper, in English pay and interest, and proper allowance should be made on that account; but it may tell some truth.

## ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

**The Nationality of their Inhabitants—Strength of the German Element.**

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an interesting article on the "German-speaking territory in France." It says that this territory now extends over 230 square miles, with 1427 communes and 1,360,000 inhabitants—a territory which is almost as large as that of Baden both in size and population, and is on the borders of Germany from Basle to Luxemburg. The linguistic boundary (Sprachgranze) between the Germans and the French begins on the Swiss frontier, at the village of Lutzel, in the canton of Berne, and thence proceeds to the northwest, following the watershed between the German Rhine and the French Rhone to the Barenkopf, between Damerkirch (Danne-marie) and Belfort. At this place the linguistic boundary has remained undisturbed; all to the east is German. The boundary next proceeds northward along the ridge of the Vosges.

The valleys of the Dolder, the Thur, and the Fecht are here German; the source of the Moselle, on the west, is French. In the vicinity of Colmar and Kaiserberg, at the sources of the Weiss and the Leber, the French language passes across the Vosges eastward into Alsace, where there are some communes of the canton of Schneirlach (la Pontroye) which speak a Romance dialect. In the valley of the Leber the languages are mixed, and the linguistic frontier proceeds from Markirch (Ste. Marie aux Mines) through the valley of the Weiler, the upper part of which is French, to the Breusch valley. The upper part of the valley of the Vosges is also French, and its villages have French and German names. The lower part is indisputably German. From the Breusch valley the linguistic frontier passes from Alsace to Donon, in Lorraine. The small mountain valleys of the Vosges, which belong to the French linguistic territory, comprise about 4½ square miles, with 30,000 inhabitants. The whole of the remaining portion of Alsace, however, is German. It comprises 140 square miles, 876 communes, and 500,000 German inhabitants. There is not a single place here with a French name. The linguistic boundary becomes more uncertain as it enters Lorraine, where the French language has made much more progress than in Alsace. It begins at the Breusch, and passes to the northwest by the lakes of Guldesfing (Etang de Gondreange) and Thusweihe, east of Dieuze. Several towns to the east of this boundary, however, such as Pfalzburg, have become completely Gallicized. Thence the boundary proceeds to Morsberg (Marimont la Haute). The southern and western villages of this district are French, the eastern and northern German. The advance of the French language here is shown by the fact that formerly German was spoken on the banks of the Seille as far as Marsal. The boundary extends in Lorraine up to the borders of the department of the Meurthe, and then enters that of the Moselle. In the former department there are 116 communes, with 65,500 inhabitants. In the department of the Moselle the linguistic boundary passes along the river Nied, leaving Faulquemont and Kriechingen on the right, and thence proceeds to the Kanner, a small stream that flows into the Moselle. The German portion of this department comprises about 43½ square miles, with 266 communes and 189,400 inhabitants. About a ninth part of the originally German portion of Lorraine has been Gallicized since the French annexations of 1552 and 1766.


### ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

8 15§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

4 1

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf§p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 8

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years' labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,

COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.

8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4§§6

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

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Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

6 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
9 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers, Office 127 N. 4th St.


AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—

RIDGE AVENUE, N. W. corner Twenty-first—Brick Mill and large Lot.
TWENTY-SECOND, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
TWENTY-THIRD, below Chesnut—Valuable Lot.
TASKER, east of Eighth—Building Lot.
ANTHONY, west of Seventh street—2 Building Lots.
SECOND, FOURTH, McKEAN, and MOYAMENSING and SNYDER Avenues—Square of Ground.
PENN SQUARE, No. 3 Merrick street.—Modern Residence.
MAIN Street, No. 5746—Mount Airy Country Place.
TWELFTH (South), No. 1713—Genteel Dwelling.
FRONT (South), Nos. 1515, 1517, 1519—Brick Buildings and large Lot.
FRANKFORD ROAD, S. E. corner Frankford Creek—Stone Machine Shop, Foundry, Mansion, and large Lot.
SECOND (North), No. 218—Business Stand, 25½ feet front.
CHESNUT, No. 3328—Modern Residence.
THIRD (South), No. 781—Brick Dwelling.
FORTY-EIGHTH, above Haverford—4 brick Cottages.
HAMILTON, east and west of Sixty-second street—14 brick Cottages.
MARKET, No. 3514—Store and Dwelling.
THIRTY-SEVENTH, above Locust—Modern Residence.
WOOD, No. 1320—Four-story brick Dwelling.
MONROE, No. 230—Brick Dwelling.
SOUTH, No. 1719—Store and Dwelling.
150 shares Delaware Avenue Market Co.
125 shares Central National Bank.
200 shares Charleston Mining and Manf'g Co.
101 shares Central Transportation Co.
6 shares Bank of North America.
500 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
5 shares West Jersey Railroad.
50 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
Lot 130, section C, Glenwood Cemetery.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
100 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
6 shares Western National Bank.
4 shares Continental Hotel Co.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
Catalogues now ready. [9 9 3t

On Tuesday,
September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. [9 3 3t

Sale at No. 1508 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
September 14, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture, elegant rosewood piano, made by Schomacker & Co., fine English Brussels and other carpets, cooking utensils, etc. 9 12 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Special sale of
ELEGANT SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold for account of a manufacturer, a large assortment of elegant plated ware, of the newest patterns, comprising tea sets, waiters, dinner and breakfast castors, cake baskets, wine castors, ice pitchers, tureens, butter dishes, pickle castors, forks and spoons of all kinds; fine table cutlery, etc. 9 10 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES, BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 7 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, [9 9 5t
September 15, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 11 o'clock, on 4 months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 10 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 2116 Green street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
September 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2116 Green street, above Twenty-first, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture. 9 8 5t

EXTENSIVE SALES.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday and Friday, September 15 and 16, Morning at 10 and Evening at 7½,
At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street,
WE WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,
A SELECTION
OF
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
All Elegantly Mounted
IN RICH GOLD GILT FRAMES.
The collection of paintings embraces specimens by well-known artists of Europe and America.
THE SUBJECTS
are Landscapes, Marines, Cattle, Fruit, Game, Figures, Views from Nature, Scriptural Pieces, etc.
Will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday, day and evening. 9 8 7t

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday,
September 15 and 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shelf hardware, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butcher cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade.
Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 9 6t

Sale on the Premises, No. 1215 Green street.
SUPERIOR MODERN RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE,
On Tuesday Morning,
September 20, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold that very superior and well-built three-story brick residence, with attics and three-story brick back buildings and lot of ground, 17 feet front and 81 feet deep situate on the north side of Green street, west of Twelfth street, No. 1215. The residence is in excellent order, and has every modern improvement and convenience. Full description in handbills now ready at the auction rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, the superior household furniture, suit of walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Albrecht, Reikes & Schmidt; fine English Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, sideboard, fine oil paintings and engravings, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 9 9t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
September 15, at 10 o'clock, on two months' credit. 9 12 3t

FURS! FURS!
FIRST LARGE TRADE SALE
OF
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS,
CARRIAGE
AND
SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
By Catalogue,
On Friday Morning, September 16, 1870,
Commencing at 10 o'clock. 9 3 11t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1207 CHESNUT STREET. [6 23 tf

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

**The Republicans to Name the Democratic Election Officers—A Row in the Board—The Places to Make Out Duplicate Returns—Changes, Etc.**

This morning the Board of Aldermen held a meeting in Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of selecting judges and inspectors to conduct the election to be held in October.

Alderman David Beitler, President of the Board, occupied the chair.

After the call of the roll, Alderman Stearns moved to reconsider the report of the committee which was adopted, recommending each party to caucus on the names to be chosen as election officers, and to hand the sa me to the committee, to be presented to the board.

Alderman McMullin hoped that the resolution would not be reconsidered. He knew that the report of the committee was adopted by the board without a dissenting vote. In committee it was agreed upon unanimously that the Democrats should have the selection of their officers. The speaker hoped that the resolution would not be reconsidered, for he believed the opposition were acting in good faith when they adopted the report of the committee. The speaker did not want to see the majority ruled by roughs and candidates.

Alderman Stearns said that the whole matter had been misunderstood by the board. The names of the minority were to be submitted to the committee to inquire whether there was any objection to the parties named. Such had not been done. The committee would have acted on the names had they been submitted, and they would have approved all not objectionable. Since the list had been retained the committee learned that there were a number of unsatisfactory names inserted, and the reconsidering of the resolution was intended to correct the list.

Alderman McMullin said that if there was any objection to the names selected he would have them changed at once.

Alderman Moore expressed himself to the same effect.

Alderman Thomas said that as chairman of the committee he expected the minority to hand in the names of those selected by them as officers of the election in the Democratic divisions. This was desired in order to inquire into the eligibility of parties named before the list should be presented to the board. This action would have settled all difficulty and the members could have appeared as a board and voted understandingly.

Alderman McMullin said that last year the Republicans took the responsibility of electing officers for the minority. Some of those selected could neither read or write, simply from the fact that they knew nothing about the men they were selecting That right should be left to the party who understood the men. The speaker concluded by saying that it was the wish of the Judges of our courts that good men should be selected, and they did not want to be bothered by those seeking changes in the lists.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 30.

Alderman Kerr moved to recommit the report, and that if any objections are offered to the names presented by the minority they be stricken off.

Alderman Johnson moved that the names be presented direct to the board for their action.

A motion to lay the amendments on the table was then agreed to. Yeas, 35; nays, 27.

The report of the committee then came up and was likewise laid on the table.

Alderman Jones offered a resolution requesting the City Councils to appropriate $200 to pay the messenger. Agreed to.

A resolution was then adopted changing the place of meeting of division canvassers as follows:—

Fourth ward, First division—From James M. King's, No. 748 Sansom street, to northeast corner Front and Almond streets.

Nineteenth Ward, First Division—From Hugh McCullough's, northeast corner of Hanover and Columbia avenue, to Robert Condy's, northeast corner of Second and Oxford streets.

The following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the following named places be and they are hereby designated as the places at which the judges of the several election divisions within each ward shall meet to make out duplicate returns of the election held in their respective wards:—

*Wards.*

1. N. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.
2. S. E. corner Jefferson avenue and Prime street.
3. S. E. corner Fifth and Queen streets.
4. Corner Juniper and South streets.
5. No. 555 Spruce street.
6. No. 592 Race street.
7. Corner Nineteenth and South streets.
8. S. E. corner Broad and Chesnut.
9. No. 1610 Market street.
10. N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
11. N. W. corner St. John and Buttonwood.
12. No. 613 North Fifth street.
13. N. E. corner Ninth and Coates.
14. N. W. corner Thirteenth and Spring Garden.
15. N. E. corner West and Coates.
16. No. 1040 North Fourth street.
17. S. E. corner Fifth and Thompson.
18. No. 522 Richmond street.
19. No. 1918 Frankford road.
20. N. E. corner Alder and Girard avenue.
21. Norris' Hotel, Main street, Manayunk.
22. Town Hall, Germantown.
23. No. 4504 Frankford street.
24. Corner Forty-first and Haverford.
25. Corner Clearfield and Richmond.
26. S. W. corner Broad and South streets.
27. Corner Forty-third and Market.
28. Lamb Tavern.

Alderman McMullin moved to reconsider the election of the canvassers in the 1st division of the Fourth ward, 5th division of the Eighth ward, 5th division of the Sixth ward, 1st division of the Twelfth ward, and 8th division of the Fifteenth ward.

Alderman Jones thought the court ought to be consulted in this matter.

Alderman McMullin said that Judge Pierce was out of town, and as it required a majority of the judges to make the change it was a hard matter to get the three judges attending court together.

The motion was agreed to.

The changes effected by the above motion are as follows:—

First division Fourth ward—Henry W. Spiel.
Fifth division Sixth ward—Morris Murphy.
Eighth division Fifteenth ward—John J. Boland.
First division Twelfth ward—Michael Maguire.
Fifth division Eighth ward—James Carr.

On motion the board adjourned.

PAMPHLET LAWS OF 1870.—A collection of interesting tales by the celebrated poets and authors Henszey, Watt, Nagle, Connell, Bunn, Hong, Stokes, Josephs, and other eminent romancers has been issued at Harrisburg, and is a suitable gift for a birthday present, or a wedding gift to a newly-married couple. It is fraught with religious instruction, and the estimation in which the authors of it are held in the community in which they reside should be a solemn warning to the youth whose foot is on the threshold of the house of misrepresentatives. The book is published at one dollar and fifty cents, and was produced at an almost incalculable expense. There are many suggestions we could make to the authors of the next issue of this interesting annual.

SHOE THIEVES.—Jacob Fry on Saturday night was arrested at Seventh and Baker streets with a pair of shoes, which he was attempting to dispose of at a figure which raised the suspicion that he had stolen them. Such was found to be the fact, and he was committed by Alderman Collins.

Wesley Smith (colored) took a fancy to a pair of shoes dangling in front of a store on South street, below Fifth, and after manœuvring around a little while seized them. As he took them he was seized by the proprietor and marched to the Second street Station. Alderman Delaney sent him below.

AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK.—James Kohle is the name of a colored man who has been held in $1600 bail for assault and battery. The complainants are Theodore Stratton and Frederick Wyle, who allege that on Saturday night, while passing Sixth and Lombard streets, they were attacked, without any provocation, by Kohle with a blackjack, and beaten over the head. Policeman Gorman came to the relief of the two, when the colored man took to his heels. He was followed into a house, where he threw away the blackjack, and was about changing his hat when captured.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—John Banfield on Saturday night went into the Seventeenth District Station and wanted an officer to go to his house at Ninth and Cantrell streets for the purpose of catching a robber. Policeman Flemming was despatched for the purpose, and on entering the residence Banfield administered to him a severe beating. Flemming mastered the fellow, and escorted him to the station, where he had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was sent below.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—Policeman Roe, of the Sixteenth district, yesterday arrested John Dougherty at Mantua, on a charge of burglary. It seems that on Friday evening the residence of Mr. Vanhouten, at Thirty-eighth and Hamilton streets, was entered during the absence of the family, and robbed of all the wearing apparel which was lying around. Dougherty, on being questioned, admitted his guilt. He will have a hearing before Alderman Randall on Wednesday next.

A RIOTOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday William Esher appeared at Twenty-fifth and Girard avenue, and, judging from his manner, was full of fight. He assaulted a gentleman and succeeded in dislocating the shoulder of the latter. Policeman Lawrence then went at him, and in a short time subdued him and lodged him in the Twelfth District Station. Alderman Allison gave him a hearing, and held him in $600 to answer.

## THE RULE CONVENTION.

**The Meeting of the Convention to Revise the Rules of the Republican Party—Contested Seats.**

The convention called for the purpose of revising the rules of the Republican party met this morning at 10 o'clock in the District Court-room, Christian Kneass in the chair. Messrs. Kerns and Evans were appointed secretaries. The credentials of the delegates from the several wards were received.

There being some contested seats, it was moved that a committee of one from each ward, excepting those wards in which there is a contest, be appointed to report upon the credentials of those claiming seats. Agreed to.

On motion, a committee of one from each ward was also appointed on the subject of permanent organization.

The names of the members of the two committees were then reported by the several ward organizations.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock, to give the committees time to act.

The following are the names of the delegates received thus far from the respective wards:—

First Ward—James L. Brown, William Calhoun, Robert H. Beatty.

Second Ward—H. S. Clark, J. C. Thompson, J. C. Besselier.

Third Ward—J. H. Scott, Joseph T. Pratt, William Kelley.

Fourth Ward—James McGlathery, Jr., E. Walker, Sr., Hillary Conner.

Fifth Ward—William H. Ruddiman, Horn R. Kneass, Arthur J. Tilley.

Sixth Ward—William L. Smith, Ellis P. Phipps, John G. Butler.

Seventh Ward—William Elliott, William J. Owens, John A. Shermer.

Eighth Ward—Henry J. McIntyre, Chas. Gibbons, Alexander P. Colesberry.

Ninth Ward—J. E. Addicks, S. Hamilton, James S. Thompson.

Tenth Ward—Wm. R. Leeds, Hiram Harter, A. W. Hensey.

Eleventh Ward—Joseph A Bonham, H. J. Arbuckle, James Porter.

Twelfth Ward—Wm. B. Mann, Wm. E. Littleton, James N. Kerns.

Thirteenth Ward—Thomas Cochran, E. Harper Jeffries, Peter Lane, Jr.

Fourteenth Ward—A. C. Roberts, Frederick E. Uber, Robert W. Downing.

Fifteenth Ward—R. M. Evans, Charles B. Barrett, Thomas Gilligan.

Sixteenth Ward—J. P. Seipler, W. M. Bamm, Thomas Wilson.

Seventeenth Ward—J. R. Scott, J. Budd, G. W. Painter.

Eighteenth Ward—Samuel F. Gwinner, J. M. Davis, J. Lamon.

Nineteenth Ward—Wm. Rittenhouse, Henry Smith, W. T. Johnson.

Twentieth Ward—G. C. Clark, Thomas Ashton, Jr., Peter A. B. Widener.

Twenty-first Ward—J. F. Preston, David Wallace, J. A. Markley.

Twenty-second Ward—M. C. Hong, Louis Wagner, A. P. Keyser.

Twenty-third Ward—G. G. Schoch, J. S. Ford, O. Borie.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Benj. F. Stokes, L. Hayworth, J. Newell.

Twenty-fifth Ward—J. C. Sees, N. B. Boyd, G. U. Griffith.

Twenty-sixth Ward—J. K. Fletcher, J. W. M. Newland, F. Gwinn, W. Moran.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Christian Kneass, W. Dixie, C. Summerfield.

Twenty-eighth Ward—Hiram Miller, W. F. Small, J. S. Cameron, Robert L. Bodine, J. Fletcher.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the convention reassembled. The Committee on Organization reported themselves as ready, but the Committee on Contested Seats was still engaged with its business. A short delay ensued in consequence. On the return of that committee the business proceeded.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported that there were contested seats in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth wards.

The committee reported that after a careful hearing of the cases on both sides, they find that Joseph K. Fletcher, Frank Gwynn, Jr., and Samuel M. Newlin should be declared the delegates from the Twenty-sixth ward, and Joshua Fletcher, Hiram Miller, and General Bodeno those from the Twenty-eighth.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through their Chairman, William B. Mann, reported the following nominations:—

President—W. H. Ruddiman, Fifth ward.

Vice-Presidents—J. E. Addicks, Ninth ward; E. Harper Jeffries, Fourteenth ward.

Secretaries—James N. Kerns, Twelfth ward; Robert M. Evans, Fifteenth ward.

Doorkeepers—William H. Wolf, Fourteenth ward; Theodore W. Weiser, Twenty-fifth ward; Houston Sigemund, Fourth ward; R. W. Liberton, Ninth ward.

Treasurer—Robert Beatty, First ward.

The reports of both committees were received and adopted.

It was moved that all who are not delegates withdraw from the convention.

As a substitute, it was moved that for the present the meeting of the convention be open to all. Agreed to.

Mr. Ruddiman then took the chair and thanked the convention for the honor.

Joseph A. Bonham offered the following:—

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of fifteen members of this convention be appointed by the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to report rules for the government of the party, to be acted upon by the convention, and that all motions, amendments, and propositions made in regard to rules before the committee report be referred to said committee without debate."

An amendment was offered that this committee shall consist of one member from each ward. This amendment was withdrawn.

An amendment was also made to make the number five. Lost.

The original resolution was then carried.

It was moved that when the convention adjourns it adjourns to meet again at the call of the Rule Committee, and that the report of the committee be printed before the next, meeting so that each member may have a copy.

Mr. A. P. Colesberry offered a series of resolutions in favor of the cumulative method of voting. Referred to committee.

Resolutions on various other subjects embraced in the rules were also referred.

A resolution was carried giving any delegate power to send proposed revisions of rules to the committee during the recess.

Mr. Lyttleton moved that the plan known as the Crawford county system be adopted. Referred to the committee.

James M. Kerns offered a resolution relative to the organization of nominating conventions. Referred. Adjourned.

SALAMAGUNDI.—Coolish weather is upon us again, but everybody knows that.

—A city reporter is responsible for the statement that portions of Handel's Twelfth Mass were performed at a church consecration yesterday. Should like to have heard it. It is a work not yet discovered by most musicians.

—Pottsville ladies, according to late despatches, play euchre in public beer-saloons and rap on the table for drinks. Bully for them! The woman's righters in that region are getting pretty well advanced. Far enough to make a decent show, anyhow.

—The members of the Citizen's Protective Curbstone Committee, self-appointed for the purpose of overseeing all public and private works, have now removed to Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, where they are engaged in superintending the raising of some large timbers on the new theatre.

—The Virginia judge in the Ayres trial says that the verdict of the jury was natural, but not at all in accordance with the law or evidence. Good judge. But then, come to think of it, what is the use of a jury if they give verdicts according to nature and not according to law or evidence? It is a mere form you say. We want no new forms in our legal proceedings. There are too many already. Once admit this principle, and our lives are no more ours.

—The most scaly-looking newspaper ever seen in THE TELEGRAPH Office was received the other day from an office in the northeastern part of the State. The sheet had been put on the press in such a crooked and crumpled condition, that the heading and name of the paper were entirely gone, and the outside columns on either side were more than half missing. The remaining portion was so blurred and wrinkled that very little could be made of it. It was with the greatest difficulty that the date could be distinguished, and this was supposed to be Wednesday, September 7. If the newspaper offices in that region allow papers to go out in such a condition, it is not to be wondered at that the inhabitants are not noted for their knowledge.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, held last Tuesday evening, A. P. Colesberry, president, presiding, it was unanimously agreed upon to hold a series of meetings during the coming campaign under the auspices of the Club. The first meeting of the series will take place at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening, 14th inst. The Hon. R Stockett Mathews, of Maryland, will be the speaker.

AN EXCITED INDIVIDUAL.—Last evening a row occurred in one of the passenger cars on Spring Garden street At Thirteenth street the conductor succeeded in shoving one Charles McDonald into the street. He then seized a brick, and was in the act of hurling it at the car, when Lieutenant Steinhauer stepped up and grabbed him. Alderman Boswell provided him with quarters in Moyamensing.

UNPROFITABLE.—Last evening the lumber office of Harbert & Davis, at Twenty-third and Locust streets, was broken into by thieves. An attempt was made to pry the safe door, and the clothing, etc., had been dragged from the closets. The thieves, however, left without carrying anything off.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—The Land Office at Harrisburg is now doing a good service to the owners of real estate, in insisting that all such shall have their titles. Thereby the State is benefited and the property owner is saved costly litigation.

There is many a prosperous, thrifty, and honest farmer living to-day on land which he confidently believes he owns, to which he has the title papers all regularly made out and recorded, but when he comes to trace the record back to the source of all title to land in this State he discovers with dismay that there never was a patent taken out for his farm; that where it has been patented, the fees were never fully paid up, so that there are defects in his title which, if pushed at any time, would possibly deprive him of his homestead. Ample notice has been given to parties to come forward and remedy this defect and negligence. A large number of holders of land have already done it, but many have thus far treated the matter with indifference, from which they are to be aroused by suits which will be brought by the State, the result of which may be very disastrous, as the costs of course will be very heavy. Let every property holder see that he has a patent for his land, and that all fees and costs on such patented land are fully paid.

RECTIFIERS' RETURNS.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following important order:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1870.—Sir:—The irregularities and lack of uniformity existing in the present method of making up rectifiers' returns on Form 45 call for correction. You will please observe hereafter, in having these returns made up, that rectification is not considered complete until the spirits have been put up in packages and gauged and stamped as rectified, and they are not to be reported on Form 45 until this has been done. All spirits compounded are to be treated as rectified, and all rectified spirits, in the legal sense of the term, must be gauged and stamped before being disposed of by the rectifier. Each month's return on Form 45 must be complete and perfect in itself, showing all the spirits (and none other) gauged and stamped as rectified during the entire month for which it is made in one item, and as a separate item the aggregate quantity rectified since the commencement of the license year to which such monthly return belongs, up to the close of the month for which such return is made. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Com.

J. B. KENNEY, Esq., Assessor First Dist., Phila.

REOPENING OF A LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—The law and collection office of Fairthorne & Rand, at No. 17 South Third street, burned out a short time ago, has now been elegantly refitted and reopened. The new office is at the stand formerly occupied by the firm. The refittings are in the finest style, and the comfort and convenience of customers have been closely studied. This firm has been established for over twenty-five years, and, in fact, they were the pioneers in the business. Their dealings have always given satisfaction to all parties concerned. The business done embraces the collection of notes and drafts and claims of all kinds in the city of Philadelphia and throughout the United States. Affidavits and acknowledgments are taken for all the States. It is recommended that all who have had dealings with the firm should call and see the improvements which have been put upon the office.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES IN CASES OF ACCIDENT.—The practice of the courts has heretofore been, when an action for damages was brought against a railroad company, that the defendants might claim that they used due diligence and care to avoid accident, and the plaintiff was required to prove there was neglect. The company controlling the evidence to a great extent, it is often next to impossible for the complainants to make out their case. The Pennsylvania courts now decide that the accident itself is evidence of neglect. The company must, if it can, prove the contrary, whether the accident arises from defects of engines, cars, or rails, or from the act of employes. The adoption of such a rule generally will be likely to lessen the number of accidents by making the bill for damages much larger.

THE NOISES ATTENDING THE ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—The following circular, which explains itself has been delivered to the President of each fire company in this city:—

SIR—The practice of some of the fire companies taking their apparatus to the house of the company whose member happens to be elected Assistant Engineer, on the night of the election, generally accompanied by the ringing of bells and other noises, has been a matter of serious complaint at this office.

I am therefore instructed to request your influence, not only with the company of which you are President, but also with others, to prevent the recurrence of these scenes and disturbances. Orders have been given to the police to suppress the practice complained of, and your services in addition will be valuable. Very respectfully,

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—John Thompson and John Britton yesterday went into a beer saloon on American street, in the Nineteenth ward, and after securing what rum they desired, commenced playing the mischief with the furniture of the establishment. The proprietor remonstrated, when he alleges they turned on him and beat him. Britton, who seems to have been the leader in the affray, was held in $1000 and Thompson in $500 by Alderman Heins.

A FAMILY FEUD.—John and Catharine McTominy and Robert McCann and Margaret Oates occupy a house on Amber street. Yesterday they got into a quarrel, which terminated in a free fight. Chairs were broken, eyes were blackened, noses hammered flat, and hair pulled. A policeman stopped the row and escorted the party before Alderman Heins, who bound Margaret over in $900 and the others in $800 for trial.

LARCENY OF GOODS.—Policeman Holden, of the Eleventh district, at an early hour this morning came across Ellen Fullerton in possession of three pieces of black muslin, which he suspected she had stolen. She accounted for her having them by stating that they had been given to her by the watchman of a mill near Harrison street. The matter will be investigated and disposed of at the Central Station this afternoon.

WE have received a communication signed "P," some portions of which need explanation. The writer will confer a favor by calling at this office, and any interview we may have with him will be strictly private and confidential. If it is not convenient for him to call, will he send his address that we may send one of our staff to confer with him?

GUNNING CASUALTY.—Samuel Baker, a resident near Bridesburg, met with a serious accident on the Jersey flats on Saturday. He was about loading his gun, when a spark from his cigar dropped into his powder flask. The consequences can be better imagined than described.

ALLEGED TILL-TAPPERS.—Robert Irwin and Harry Hamelin, two lads, have been bound over by Alderman Shoemaker to answer the offense of robbing the till of a tavern, kept by Samuel Curry, in the Seventeenth ward.

DR. LEAF, of Adams Express Company, informs us through a telegraph despatch received from the New York agents, that the steamship Pereire, hence from New York, arrived at Brest at 6 o'clock this A. M.

THE PEACH SEASON.—The peach season has proved considerably shorter this year than usual, on account of the warm and dry weather, and those who waited for late peaches to can for winter use are likely to be disappointed.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
8 25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
The latest Novelties for the season.
Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.
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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29 wsm 9m 5p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

### AMUSEMENTS.

*[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]*

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.

This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.

Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.

Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

# THIRD EDITION

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Will England Interfere?

## THE WAR NOT ANTI-CATHOLIC.

## Italy in Revolution

## The Pope Virtually Deposed.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

## The Staten Island Fire.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**English Intervention Urged.**

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The *Standard*, and other British journals, urge English intervention in the Franco-Prussian war as a duty and right, the neglect of which will involve dishonor.

**Attentions to Napoleon.**

Generals Douay and Lebrun attend the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. The Prussian authorities surrounded the Emperor during his journey to Wilhelmshope with every exquisite delicacy of care and provision for the dignity and feelings of the prisoner.

Advices from Cassel say that nothing in the magnificent treatment of Napoleon would denote that he is a prisoner. He seems rather the honored guest of Prussia.

**Prussia Not Waging an Anti-Catholic War.**

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—M. de Ledschowski, Archbishop of Gneisen and Posen, has issued a circular denying that the war on the part of Prussia is in any way anti-Catholic.

**The North Pole Exploration.**

The Germania, of the Prussian exploring expedition for the North Pole, has returned.

**No Popery.**

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Advices from Florence are to the effect that the Italian troops enter the Roman territory to-day. Italy's ultimatum substantially strips the Pope of his temporal power. The local authority of the Italian territory, however, remains undisturbed by the Italians, and the Government announces its wish to concur with any power in guaranteing the independence of the Pontiff.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Naval Orders.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Master George S. Duvall is ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Passed Assistant Surgeon N. N. Beaumont is ordered to the Kansas; Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; First Assistant Engineer Enos M. Lewis to the League Island Navy Yard, Pa.; Second Assistant Engineer John A. B. Smith to the Mayflower; Boatswain Charles Miller to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Commander John McFarland is detached from the Philadelphia rendezvous and ordered to the receiving ship Potomac; Lieutenant E. Longnecker is detached from the Swatara and ordered to return home; Assistant Surgeon Zortlno B. Bulby is detached from the Lancaster and granted permission to return to the United States; Assistant Surgeon H. Aulick is detached from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the Lancaster, in the South Atlantic fleet.

Chaplain W. H. Stewart is detached from the naval station at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to the receiving ship at Boston.

Boatswain John Barrows is detached from the New York Navy Yard; granted three months' leave.

**Army Orders.**

Captain G. P. Lee, unassigned is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and ordered to report to the President of the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New York is ordered to prepare and forward a detachment of fifty recruits from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Hiram E. Kelly is appointed Collector of the Sixth Wisconsin district.

**Beer Stamps.**

There is a largely increased demand for beer stamps at the Internal Revenue Bureau, owing to the recent augmented consumption. Mr. McCartere, Chief of the Printing Bureau, is devoting his entire force to the printing of beer stamps alone at the present time, and is furnishing quarter-barrel stamps at the rate of two hundred thousand daily.

**Philadelphia Politics.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Certain politicians of your city are endavoring to have certain additional men appointed at the Navy Yard and in the Custom House previous to the election. The authorities here are rather indifferent about the matter, and dispose of all applications by saying that there are no appropriations for a larger force. As it is, there is some talk of reducing the number of employes at the Navy Yard.

**The United States and Prussia.**

Assistant Secretary of State Davis refuses to give any information relative to the telegraphic despatch by cable to the effect that protests had been sent from Washington to Berlin in favor of peace. The understanding is that the Government, through Mr. Bancroft, Minister to Berlin, is, under instructions from Mr. Fish, to feel the Prussian Government as to how offers of mediation from the United States would be received. It is pretty certain, however, that nothing like a protest has gone from this Government to Berlin.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Staten Island Fire.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The following are the losses by the Tompkinsville, Staten Island, fire this morning:—Staten Island Horse Railroad stables, E. Duffy's Hotel, loss about $10,000.

J. V. Carroll, dwelling and livery stable, loss about $10,005.

J. Weber, lager beer saloon, loss unknown.

H. Newport, loss unknown, buildings owned by Mrs. F. G. Jones, insured.

N. Hubner, locksmith, loss unknown.

Young, loss unknown; D. Bardes, butcher, loss unknown; Charles Fend, butcher, loss unknown.

Mr. Ferrie, shoemaker, loss $2000, not insured.

Messrs. Moran, tinsmiths, loss about $3000, insured for $1000.

Total loss about $100,000. The horses and rolling stock of the railroad were saved.]

**Ship News.**

Arrived, steamer Amazon, from Aspinwall.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold; middling uplands, 19¾; Orleans, 20¾. Flour quiet and without decided change; 7500 barrels sold. Wheat dull and the market favors buyers; 33,000 bushels sold; No. 2 spring wheat, $1 03@1 06; white red Western, $1 25; white Michigan, $1 28. Corn has advanced 1c.; 30,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, 81@83c. Oats 1c. better; 26,000 bushels sold; Ohio 49@52c.; Western, 47@48c. Pork firm; mess, $26 87@27; prime, $23 50@25. Lard steady. Whisky firm at 90c.

## MILES OF CORPSES.

**Gravelotte After the Battle—Acres of Dead and Dying—The Slain of Both Armies Piled in Bloody Heaps—A Scene of Horror Described by Murat Halstead.**

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 20.—There were, for instance, four or five thousand dead men in sight. Here, there, everywhere, the poor fellows had been tumbled over. We came upon a Frenchman whose head had been knocked off by a cannon shot. There remained of it two scraps of skin, each as large as your hand, and on one was his moustache and the end of his nose, and on the other a patch of the hair of his head. Another had been struck in the centre of his body and almost cut in two The shoulders and head were left, the hairy knapsack and red cap still clinging to them, and below the bloody mass his coarse shoes and white gaiters were visible: his face was in the dust. Another French soldier had been

DISEMBOWELED

by a fragment of shell, and the fatal missile had torn open his pantaloons pocket, showing a large piece of hard bread and a bit of meat. A tall Prussian, dead, was at full length on his back, his helmet half hiding his swollen face—the eagle that adorned it with the legend, "For King and Fatherland," and the buckle of his belt showing in conspicuous letters "God with us." On the north side of the road was a slender little French soldier lying on his face, his gun in his hands. He had been killed as he was making ready to fire, and had crouched in the collapse of death like a pitiful little animal. A triangular rent in the band of his red cap told that he had been shot through the head.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

At his side was a larger man, through whose naked head a ghastly furrow had been plowed, and from it the torn brains issued. His chassepot was clutched in his stiff hands. In the same neighborhood was a French colonel, not disfigured at all by his death wound. I think he had not met his death instantly, but had been struck in the thigh and died from the loss of blood. He had, it seemed, attempted to do something to staunch the flow of blood, and finding it vain had composed himself for death.

A NEAT CORPSE.

He was as neat a corpse as ever you saw. His spurs were still on his heels, his kepi on his head, his hands by his side. His clothes had been opened about his breast by some one in search of valuables, I suppose, and there were articles scattered about showing that he had been careful in camp to be neat. Among them were a tooth-brush and a box of tooth-powder. The dust from the Paris road had powdered him. His features were not swollen or distorted, but clear and colorless, and his friends would have recognized him as quickly as in life.

BLACK AND SWOLLEN.

How it happened that in the same groups of dead some were hideously affected by the sun, black and monstrous, with details of horror in their appearance that I must not mendon, while others were pale and waxen, every facial outline delicately preserved, I do not understand.

THE DEAD HORSES.

Some of the most terrible of the pictures of death were among the fallen horses. There were expressions of unutterable fear and suffering in their dead faces. The wild eyes, the expanded nostrils, the open lips displaying the full length of the teeth. In some of the faces of these noble animals every hair seemed to tell a tale of terror. The attitudes of the horses in death were as various and fascinating in their interest as those of the men. Oh for an artist to have made a study of them! Here is a grand bay horse shot through by an unexploded shell, his left shoulder crushed and a hole in his flank half as large as the head of a flour barrel. Stricken down with his legs under him and his chin in the dirt, there was in his

STARING EYES AND STARTLING GRIN

the suggestion of a horrible shriek. Here was another, shot through the head and prone on his side. In his struggles he had torn the clover sod with his feet, and the bloody froth, blown from his nostrils, spoke of the desperate agony of his dying breath. A beautiful young mare, in whose satin skin and handsome limbs, and graceful head, tipped with dainty airs, any horse fancier would have detected the marks of gentle blood, had clasped her legs, as if they were human arms, against her body, which had been shot through. Many were on their backs, their legs extended. So numerous were they that, glancing over the field, horses' legs could be seen sticking up on all sides, making a display that would have been grotesque if it had not been hideous.

A GROUP FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER.

In the Gravelotte letter I referred to the seven horses and forty men dead in a group. There was a chance for a photographer. If the photographers of Europe had half the enterprise they have in America, some of them would have been on the spot, however extreme the trouble of getting there. That slaughtered heap contained soldiers of both armies, and not a rag should have been changed or shifted for the purpose of the artist. It was, in its dreadful picturesqueness, complete. The open caisson, the horses at the wheels,

DEATH-SMITTEN BY THE SAME STROKE,

the red breeches of France and the blue coats of Prussia piled together, caps and helmets, knapsacks, swords and bayonets, muskets and sabres, the rammers for cleaning cannon, one of them broken, chassepots and needle-guns literally lying across each other, the ground pitted with shells, a dozen marks of them within a square rod, black holes where they had burst, indentations where they had bounced, deep abrasions where they struck and lay unexploded. I counted thirteen of these in a cluster, and so small was the space, you could have concealed half of them under a wagon-cover.

HEAPS OF CORPSES.

The little town of Vionville was heaped with corpses. The garden walls were overthrown, the houses shivered with shots, and one that had been fired in the battle still burning. Every house had been a slaughter-house. The Prussians had removed nearly all their dead, but the French corpses were so thick that one could but think the battle had been for them, at this point, a massacre. Extending across the Paris road from Vionville southward was a line on which the French had stood, their faces toward Paris. How many miles of corpses there were here, in a row revealing the ground on which the French had made their last stand on the second day, I do not know, but I certainly saw two miles of them.

THE AWFUL STRUGGLE.

Traces of the ferocious energy with which the French had sought to hurl back the overbearing legions of Germany were still to be seen in their dead faces. A few had the look of meekness and resignation, as if death had not come before visions of peace, but the many had a fixed fierceness quite tiger-like; it was remarkable that this wild animal aspect was not noticeable among the fallen Germans. Their attitudes in death seldom expressed intensity of action, while the French, in very many instances, had evidently received their mortal hurts when every nerve and muscle was strained with the excitement of some furious endeavor.

A SHATTERED VILLAGE.

The village of Gravelotte was filled with the usual evidences of strife—broken walls, shattered roofs, trampled gardens, wounded men, bloody straw. A thunder storm came up, and we had the opportunity of contrasting the rattling peals of heaven's artillery with the fresh remembrance of the sound of the guns of the French and Germans. I must give the celestial artillery credit for superiority in sharpness of reports, but the war guns have profound ugliness of sound, and a continuity and persistency much more impressive than occasional thunder claps.

THUNDER STORM.

The rain fell heavily for a few moments, wet enough to make the first inch of the dust sticky, and to load down leg-weary pedestrians with rapid accumulations of mud which adhered to the feet like wet snow. The chapel of the village was a hospital filled with men too badly wounded for removal. The mangled French and Prussians were huddled together on the straw, and the weary surgeons were still at work with them. Some, whose wounds were dressed, lay tucked in their blankets with an air of comfortableness. The others were suffering intensely, their glassy stare, clenched teeth and heavy breathing were evidence.

A PAINFUL SCENE.

A young Prussian, a tall and gentlemanly soldier, was near the door lying on his face, and a civilian, who seemed to have a special interest in the case, was, with trembling fingers, removing his clothing to look at the wound. He found on the white, round body of the young man, near the spine, a bright red spot, and looking no further, burst into tears.

THE WORK OF BURYING.

One of our English friends dismounted to give me a rest in riding, which was a most acceptable courtesy, and we presently passed a field where a large burial party were at work. They had dug a trench about seven feet in width, wasting a very few inches, and two or three feet in depth (liberal measurement), and had gathered the dead from the vicinity. While some were digging others were picking up the dead. The way they do that is, four men using shovel handles or muskets, as may be convenient, as handspikes, put them under the shoulders and knees of the corpse, and carry it to the side of the grave; then each corpse is lifted by two men, one at the head and the other at the heels, and placed in the trench, where, the face being covered by some article of clothing (cap or coat usually) the dirt is loosely shoveled on. Generally about one hundred men are laid away in this style in a row, though where the carnage has been extraordinary they make the graves to accommodate more.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Citizen Manufacture.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.*

Judge Ludlow is now sitting, and will continue to sit this week, in the old court-room, for the purposes of naturalization. The business as yet is not very brisk, and there being nothing else to engage the attention of the court, it is transacted in a quiet and orderly manner. The Judge is earnest in his queries as to the applicant's knowledge and appreciation of our free institutions of government, and particularly pressed upon Germans the question whether, in view of the occurrences of the past six weeks, they are perfectly willing to renounce all fidelity and attachment to King William. This morning an elderly Prussian came in to vouch for a younger Prussian, and answered in the affirmative until asked the one above-mentioned, to which he gave a negative reply.

The Judge at once said that if this was true the man could not become a citizen. The young fellow explained, however, that his voucher being imperfectly acquainted with our language did not understand the nature of the question, and then affirmed his entire renunciation of King Billy, and his hearty desire to devote the remainder of his life to the support of our Government. He was then sworn in.

**Homicides.**

Next Monday the Court of Oyer and Terminer will open a session of two weeks, when the following cases are to be tried:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 19— | Commonwealth | vs. |